THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Resignation of Edwardes as Officiating "I. G."

Some "Inside" Information on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

The Development of Modern Libraries in China

By Wu Kwan-tsing

Texts of the New Tariff Treaties

Manchuria Joins the National Government—Hoists the White Sun Flag!

Macao Replies to J. A. J.

評密
論勒
報氏

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929

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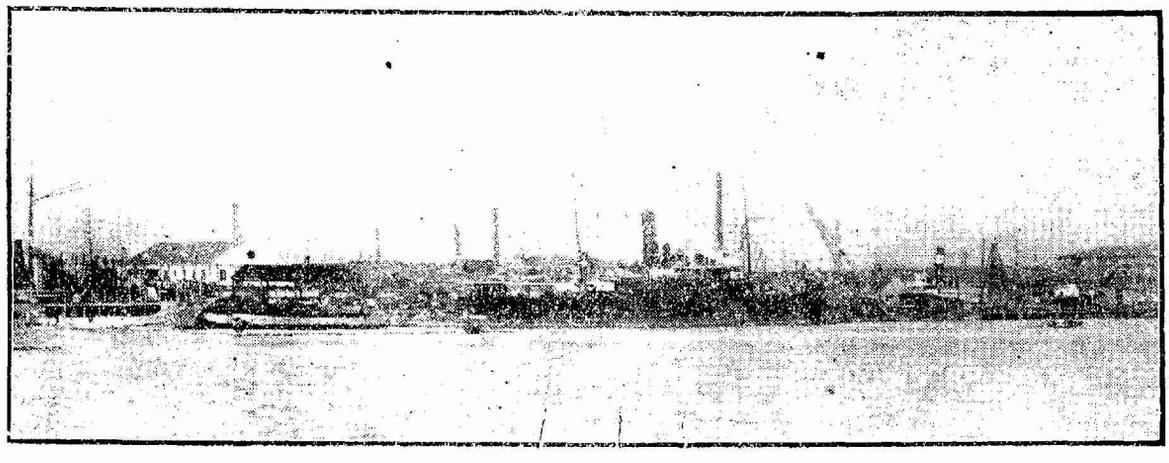

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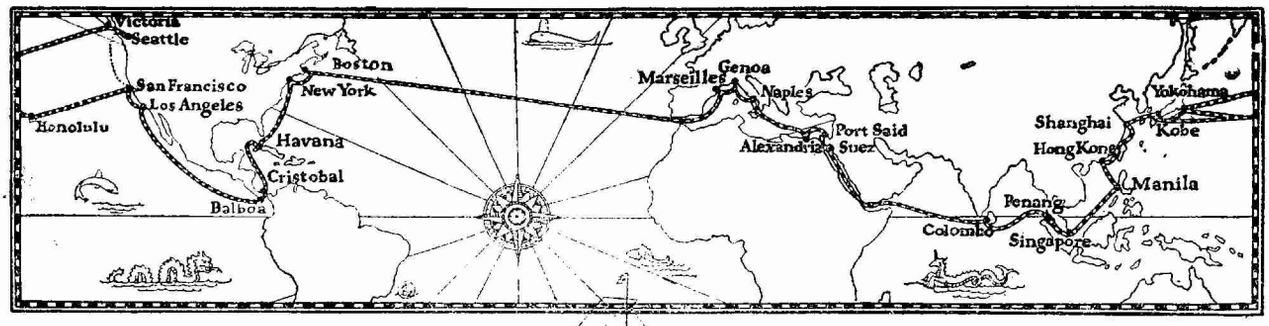

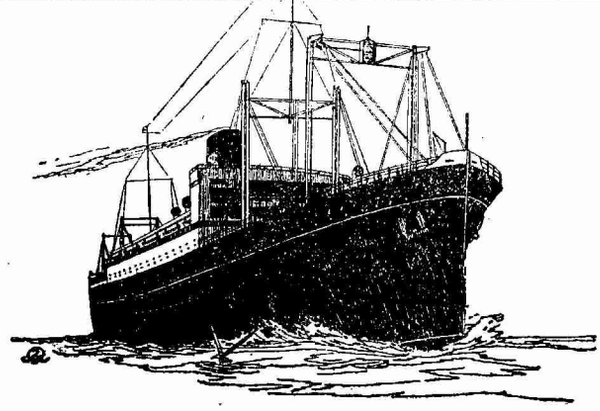

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ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

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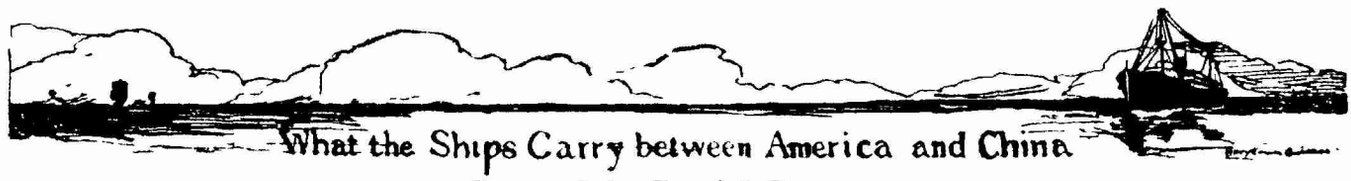


What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Jan. Customs Rate Tls. 1.41 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Nov. 22.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 30	Pls.	80,12
White, Soochow etc. Bls.30	,,	30,30
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow Bls.10	,,	10,23
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Chefoo.. Bls.10	,,	10,17
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai..... Bls.17	,,	51,14
Pongees, Honan	,,	33.50
,, Shantung	,,	4.46
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2,52
Silk Clothing	,,	1,80
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	413
Tea, Scented, Foochow .	,,	5
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Bristles	,,	25
Books, Printed	,,	12
Egg Yolk, Frozen.....	,,	450
Chestnuts	,,	44
Brassware.....	,,	19
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	30
Hair, Human	,,	284
Wool, Sheep's	,,	248
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	434
Oil, Groundnut	,,	54
Skins, Sheep, Tanned ..	Pcs.	2,516
Carpets.....	Hk.Tls.	8,971

SILVERMAPLE, Nov. 23.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Counts 70/1	Pls.	7
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	151
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	290
,, Pipe Fittings.....	,,	53
Brass Wire, Corrugated..	,,	84
Steel, Spring, Old.....	,,	400
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	420
Apples, Fresh	,,	29
Carbon Black	,,	246
Grapes, Fresh	,,	33
Gum Resin	,,	5,356
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent.	,,	1,234
Oakum.....	,,	7
Paper, Coated	,,	1,114
Soda Ash.....	,,	63
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,260
Sulphur Black.....	,,	1,093
Tobacco Leaf	,,	8,129
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Machines, Knitting	I'cs.	16
Safes	,,	4
Dogs, Living	No.	2
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	174
Treasure:		
Silver Bullion...	Hk.Tls.	793,624
Motor-cars, Parts of....	,,	250
Motor-cycles, ,,	,,	303
Machinery.....	,,	45,007

LOWTHER CASTLE, Nov. 26.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Coated.....	Pls.	1,512
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	10,642
,, Stalk	,,	499
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case....	Galls.	599,330

CHASTINE MAERSK, Nov. 26.
from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain....	Pls.	1,680
Gum Resin	,,	5,114
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent	,,	1,321
Oakum	,,	11
Sulphur Black	,,	548
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	14,317
Machinery .....Hk.Tls.		64,871
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.132	,,	8,812

IKOMA MARU, Nov. 26.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Raw....Bls.1,3	Pls.	11

HAGUE MARU, Nov. 26.
To U. S. A.

Rhubarb	Pls.	34
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	990
Tea, Black:		
Keemun, Kiukiang ..	,,	80
Other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	56
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	849
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	39
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	150
Oil, Wood	,,	142
Nutgalls	,,	420
Hides, Buffalo, Untanned	,,	731
Silk Piece Goods.....	,,	4.27

PATRICK HENRY, Nov. 27.
From U. S. A.

Steel, Bamboo	Pls.	1,053
Steel, Nuts and Washers	,,	134
Steel, Tool.....	,,	3
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts.....	,,	1,926
Cotton Raw:		
American .. Bls.9,950	,,	30,058
Tinned Plates, Plain ...	,,	571
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixtude	,,	1,029
Glucose	,,	79
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	170

HELENUS, Nov. 27.
from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas.....	Yds.	3,042
Tobacco, Leaf.....	Pls.	2,516

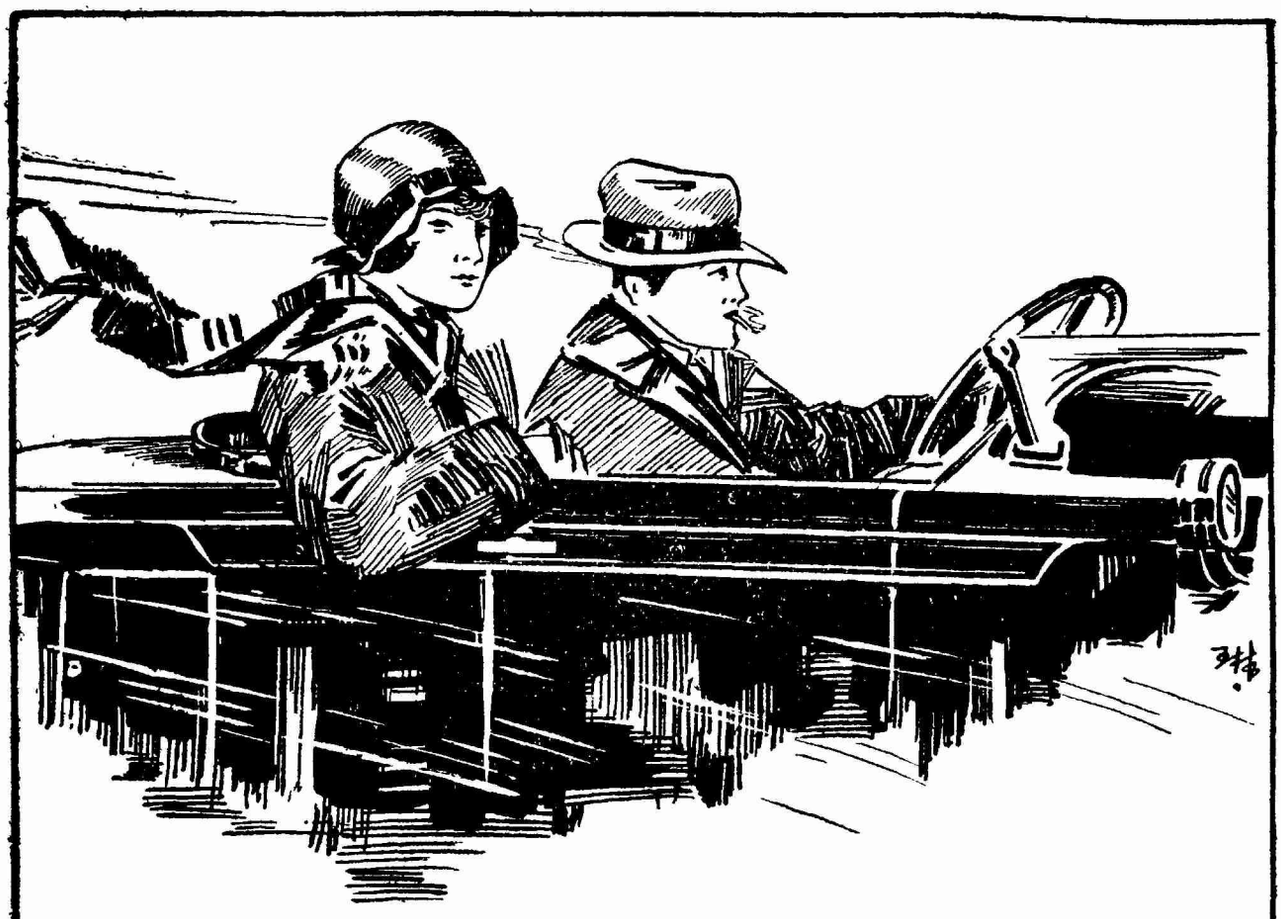
GREYSTOCK CASTLE, Nov. 27.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel:		
White	Pcs.	175
Dyed	,,	77
Typewriters	,,	52
Iron Pipes Fittings.....	Pls.	75
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	69
Cheese	,,	3
Dextrine.....	,,	788
Glucose	,,	790
Lead-foil and Tinfoil ..	,,	27
Soap Powder	,,	47
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,260
Starch	,,	315
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	22,102
Tobacco, Stalk.....	,,	465
Cigarettes	Mille	25
Machinery .....Hk.Tls.		8,549

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 Dec. 29
Market Mixed Business done, 2,683,300 Shares.

STOCK	Friday Dec. 28	Saturday Dec. 29
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	252½	247
American Can (Common)	111¼	109¾
American Smelting	279	292½
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	192⅜	191¾
American Tobacco "B"	176¾	176¾
Armour & Co. "A"	17½	18½
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	None	81⅛
Anaconda Copper	115¾	116
Bancitaly Corp.	None	None
Bank of Montreal	394	396
Barnsdall Corp. "A"	40⅞	40⅛
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	85⅛	84⅞
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	Mult.	None
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	72	71⅞
Calumet & Hecla	44	45
Campe Corp.	100	100
Canadian Pacific Railway	235	234½
Cavanaugh Dobbs	32	32
Chile Copper	70¾	71½
Chrysler	129⅜	131¼
Consolidated Gas of New York	108	107⅝
Coty Incorporated	74⅛	73¾
Davison Chemical	59	58¼
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	495	407
Eastman Kodak	184	183
Fox Film "A"	94	94½
General Cigar	64	64¼
General Electric Co.	218¼	218⅞
General Motors	194½	195⅝
General Railway Signal (Com.)	100¾	98⅝
Gold Dust	141⅜	139¼
Granby Consolidated	88⅛	88½
Haygart	47½	47⅛
Hudson Motor Car	88¼	89
International Cement (Common)	93⅛	93½
International Match, Pfd.	95¾	95
International Nickel (Common)	254½	263
International Printers Ink	57½	58½
International Products Corp. (Common)	13	None
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
Kelvinator	15⅝	16½
Kennecott Copper	154	151⅞
Lake Superior Corp.	None	14⅛
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	90½	92
Lorillard Company (Common)	26¼	25⅞
Mack Trucks	105½	107¼
Madison Square Garden	21⅜	21½
Maytag Co.	24	23⅞
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	62½	62¼
National Dairy Products	127⅝	127⅛
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	54½	54½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	149½	148½
Pennsylvania Railroad	72¾	73
Phillips Petroleum	44¼	44⅛
Radio Corporation	379	377
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	154¼	154⅞
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	81½	82⅜
Standard Oil of California	71⅝	71½
Standard Oil of Indiana	90	89⅞
Standard Oil of New Jersey	54	54⅛
Standard Oil of New York	43⅞	44½
Texas Corporation (Common)	66	66⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	78½	78½
Timken Roller Bearing	147	149
Union Carbide	194	195
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	214	218
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.	100	100
United States Leather	58½	58⅞
United States Realty & Imp Co.	84	84¼
United States Rubber (Common)	41⅞	42½
United States Steel	159⅝	159½
Vanadium Corp.	104⅞	99½
Westinghouse Elec. (Com)	136¾	137⅛
Willys Overland Co.	31½	32
Wright Aeronautical	264	269¼



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To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

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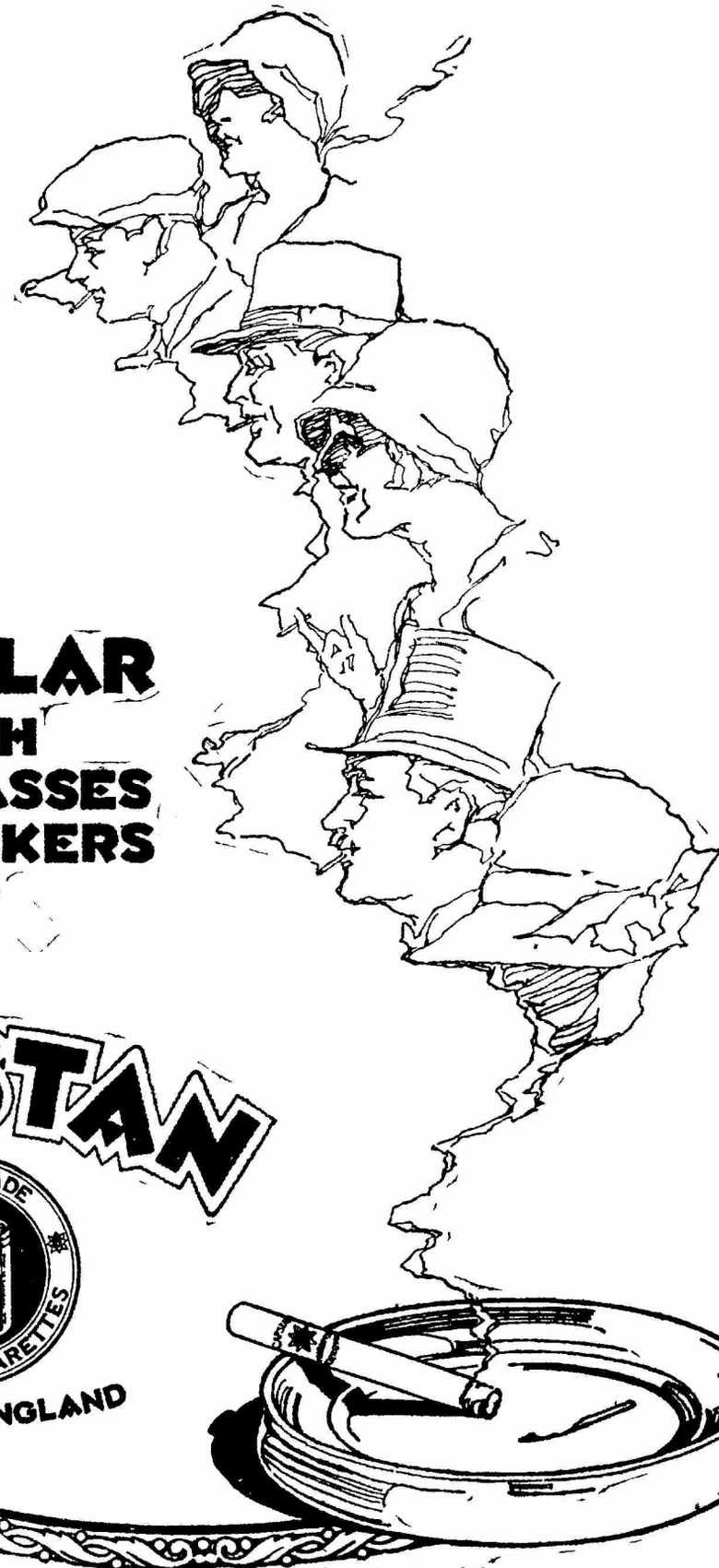
An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai



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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認為第二類之報紙

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VOLUME XLVII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929 NUMBER 6

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Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Resignation of Edwardes the Officiating "I.G." 223
The Proposal for a Law Governing the Press 225
How to Develop Motor Car Factories in China! 225
Shanghai's Public Display of Prostitution! 226
Robert Dollar's Memoirs—Second Edition 226
More "Inside" Information on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance! 227

Special Articles

Macao: a Reply to J. A. J. ..... By J. E. C. 230
The Development of Modern Libraries in China ..... By Wu Kwan-Tsing 236
Text of Sino-British Tariff Autonomy Treaty 239
Silver in the Far East ..... By Boris P. Torgasheff 248
Manchuria Joins National Government—Hoists White Sun Flag! ..... By J. B. P. 252
A Center for Training Rural Workers. By Chi-pao Cheng 256
Men and Events 258
Who's Who in China 259
From the Chinese Press 260
New Books of Interest in the Far East 262
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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RESIGNATION OF EDWARDES THE OFFICIATING "I.G."

MR. A. H. F. EDWARDES who has occupied the post of "Officiating" Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs since February 1, 1927 when Marshal Chang Tso-ling dismissed the Inspector-General, Sir Francis Aglen from office, has resigned. Mr. Edwardes' resignation which was telegraphed from Peiping to Mr. T. V. Soong, National Minister of Finance, on December 31, read as follows:

> "The first essential in the efficient working of a Service such as the Chinese Maritime Customs is loyal co-operation and discipline among the personnel of all ranks, and for the maintenance of such discipline it is imperative that there should be an individual Head of the Service recognised and dealt with as such by the entire service and by the Government. I have repeatedly warned Your Excellency that the conditions which have been allowed to grow up in Shanghai during the past year have resulted in a form of dual control of the Service which is destroying the fine traditions of efficiency and discipline which have characterised the Customs Service during the past seventy years. No Government Service can be efficiently run where a form of dual control is not only allowed but encouraged, and as the steps promised have not been taken to eradicate the dual control which exists, I have now to tender my resignation of the appointment as Officiating Inspector-General, and I would request the Government to appoint another Inspector-General to take charge of the Customs Service without delay."

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, refused to comment on the foregoing statement by Mr. Edwardes, but it has been reported that the National Government considers Mr. Edwardes' resignation as being indirectly due to personal disagreement with Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, who was appointed Deputy Inspector-General by the National Government last October. It has also been reported that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in Peiping, recently suggested to the National Government following the conclusion of the Sino-British Tariff Treaty, that Mr. Edwardes be appointed to the definite post of Inspector-General instead of being asked to continue in office as "Officiating" Inspector-General in accordance with the action of the National Government last October, but that when the matter was again brought before the Government State Council so much opposition arose that the Government was unable to carry out the personal suggestion of Sir Miles Lampson. It apparently was a direct result of these recent developments that Mr. Edwardes decided to resign at the end of the year. In view of the refusal of the Minister of Finance to comment on Mr. Edwardes' resignation, it has been assumed in Chinese financial and commercial circles in Shanghai that Mr. F. W. Maze, the Deputy Inspector-General will carry on.

For those who are familiar with the situation

which has prevailed in the Customs Administration for the past two or three years, there will be no surprise at Mr. Edwardes' resignation. The only surprise is in the wording of his resignation wherein he speaks of "dual control which is not only allowed but encouraged." Readers of *The Review* who are especially interested in this subject, will find a detailed explanation of the various complications which have developed in the Customs Administration in the past two or three years, outlined in full in our issue of August 11 last, wherein it was indicated that so much opposition had developed in Chinese political and commercial circles to the appointment of Mr. Edwardes to the position of Inspector-General that it was extremely unlikely that the National Government would be able to take action. The fact that the Government did finally ask Mr. Edwardes to continue in office as "Officiating" Inspector-General was due purely to expediency since the Ministry of Finance did not wish to do anything that might react upon the domestic financial situation. Actually, Mr. Edwardes is more a victim of circumstances than anything else, although the element of personal animosity did enter into the situation. According to criticism of Mr. Edwardes which has appeared in the Chinese newspapers in recent months, the Kuomintang opposition dates back to the Shameen incident in Canton in 1925 when Mr. Edwardes, upon the advice of the British Consul-General in that city arbitrarily closed the Canton Customs House. Mr. Edwardes sometime ago issued an explanation of this incident, but this apparently did not lessen the opposition of certain members of the Kuominting who alleged that his action at Canton, which was taken in violation of the orders of Dr. C. C. Wu, Foreign Minister, caused the National Government a serious loss of prestige. Then in addition to this Mr. Edwardes, being the personal appointee of Sir Francis Aglen, naturally fell heir to the antagonism of the Kuomintang to Aglen, the Kuomintang leaders alleging that Aglen connived with the Peiping Government in the issuance of some $240,000,000 in domestic bonds, the proceeds of which were used by the Northern militarists in fighting the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang used to declare that it would never recognize these bonds, but since coming into control of the entire country the National Government has discovered that to repudiate these issues would so disrupt the domestic financial situation as to destroy the market for future bond issues of the Government; hence it has been decided to recognize the bond issues put out during Aglen's regime. But this has not lessened the antagonism of many of the National leaders toward either Aglen or his appointee, Mr. Edwardes. There have also been charges that a certain clique of Chinese bankers in Peiping for many years were able to amass considerable fortunes by artifically stimulating or depressing the domestic bond issues by manipulating the reports pertaining to the customs surplus available for interest payment on the various issues, but of course there is no definite evidence in support of these charges.

To refer back to Mr. Edwardes' allegation of "dual control" at Shanghai, this statement can only be interpreted as criticism directed at Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister and Mr. F. W. Maze, Deputy Inspector-General and Commissioner at Shanghai. There is no questioning the fact that a system of "dual control" has developed, but in making this charge Mr. Edwardes ignores the obvious element of the National Revolution which made a system of dual control necessary. It must be remembered that for more than two years two governments have been functioning in China — the Peiping Government, north of the Yangtsze and the Nationalist Government, south of the Yangtsze. Although Mr. Edwardes, who was a junior in the Customs Service, was appointed Officiating Inspector-General, by Sir Francis Aglen and Marshal Chang Tso-lin of the Peiping Government, the Nationalists did permit him to exercise for a time a certain amount of authority south of the Yangtsze as the nominal head of the Customs. This was done for the reason that the National Government did not wish to disrupt the financial situation either at home or abroad, a policy which was successful in that payments were not interrupted on China's foreign debts secured on the Customs during the entire course of the revolution. But while recognizing Mr. Edwardes as the Officiating Inspector-General, it was inevitable that the Nationalists should look more and more toward Mr. F. W. Maze of the Shanghai Customs House in administrative matters. It was through Mr. Maze that the National Government was able to maintain contact with the Inspectorate-General of Customs in Peiping. But while such an arrangement was unavoidable in the circumstances, the traditional authority of the Inspectorate was maintained, in theory at least, throughout the whole service, within certain limitations and this in the midst of great political confusion and uncertainty. But in the nature of things there was a certain amount of over-lapping of authority from the standpoint of Edwardes and Maze which was unavoidable. The National Government did not attempt any interference in the activities of the Inspectorate until in January of last year when Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance issued a statement to the effect that "since the Nationalist Government controls sixteen of the twenty-one provinces of China, producing nearly seventy percent of the Customs revenues, and as the authorities in control in Peiping no longer represent the legal successors of the formerly-recognized Government, the Nationalist Government clearly cannot recognize the right of any other authorities independently to exercise control of the Customs Administration, or to appoint an agent to exercise such control." This declaration of the National Ministry of Finance was made for the purpose of preventing Marshal Chang Tso-lin from appointing Mr. Edwardes as Inspector-General, an action which was undoubtedly being contemplated.

It is therefore both unfortunate and misleading that Mr. Edwardes has charged the National Minister of Finance in conniving at the so-called "dual control," which was inevitable in the light of the revolutionary situation which was prevailing in the country. Since Mr. Maze was on the spot and in touch with the National authorities, it was inevitable that the Government should consult with him rather than with Mr. Edwardes who was looked upon as the appointee of the Peiping Government and as the successor of Sir Francis Aglen who for many years had been accused by the Kuomintang of applying the customs surplus exclusively for the financing of the war against the South. And the National Government and Kuomintang were not alone in this accusation as is shown by the criticism of Mr. Edwardes which has been contained in resolutions passed by the Chinese chambers of commerce, Customs Staff Association and even the Customs College in Peiping. When the Nationalists captured Peiping last spring, the Chinese organizations made a special drive against the appointment of Mr. Edwardes as Inspector-General, but even in the face of this criticism, the Government last October asked him to carry on as

"Officiating" Inspector-General. That Mr. Edwardes has now resigned of his own accord has shown that the inevitable has come to pass. It is therefore correct to state that Mr. Edwardes has been the victim of circumstances over which he had or made little effort to control. Since Marshal Chang Tso-lin's dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen early in 1927, the Nationalist Party has turned more and more to Mr. Maze in connection with matters pertaining to the Customs and to Harbor matters at Shanghai. There is no question but what he has had much to do in holding the organization together within Nationalist-controlled territories during the course of the revolution. Twice during 1927 he refused to accept the post of "Southern" Inspector-General which was offered to him by the Nationalist Government. His appointment as Deputy Inspector-General last October was a testimonial to the esteem in which he is held by the present Nanking Government. Whether the Government now intends to make Mr. Maze Inspector-General or whether they intend to appoint a new man is not known, but obviously it is unfair of Mr. Edwardes to charge either Mr. Maze or the National Government with responsibility for a so-called situation of "dual control" which was inevitable as anyone of intelligence must realize who knows anything at all about what has happened in this country in the past two years. Furthermore it is absolutely incorrect to allege that Mr. Edwardes has been responsible for keeping the Customs Administration out of "politics." Both Edwardes and his predecessor Sir Francis Aglen did everything possible, in association with the Peiping Diplomatic Corps to put the Customs Administration *into* politics by supporting the Northern militarists against the Kuomintang. Had Edwardes made any effort to find out what has been going on in China in the past two years he might have avoided the present embarassing situation which has cost him his job!

THE PROPOSAL FOR A LAW GOVERNING THE PRESS

THE CENTRAL Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at its 189th meeting in Nanking on December 28 instructed the propaganda department to draft a national press law for the purpose of governing the publication of newspapers and magazines. This is an encouraging move because aside from some provisions in the Criminal Code under the classifications "Offences Against Public Order" the Chinese newspaper publisher and editor has no protection whatever against the arbitrary actions of military and police officials. He is subject to a so-called board of censors which may suppress his publication or punish him at will. While there is some justification for censorship during time of war there is no justification in ordinary peace times. But there should be a definite law controlling publications, definitely stating what is illegal with appropriate penalties for violations of the regulations. In the order pertaining to the drafting of a press law, the translation sent out by the official *Kuo Min* news agency stated that "henceforth, with regard to information concerning meetings of the Central Executive Committee, no news shall be permitted to be published except that officially released for publication by the Secretariat; that the propaganda department be authorized to summon all correspondents and reporters to Nanking for the purpose of having the situation explained to them...." This order sounds very much like a tendency toward censorship of criticism of the actions of the C. E. C., which if carried out would be certain to defeat its own ends. What the Government should do is draft definite press regulations which would be sufficiently broad to permit constructive criticism but which would be sufficiently strict to prevent seditious publication. In other words, if the newspapers go beyond the rules of common decency, there should be some way of bringing legal action in open court which would permit the newspaper to defend itself and prove its case if possible and if it could not prove its case then it should be forced to pay the penalty. By all means the Government should avoid a situation which prevails in Japan whereby the power of censorship rests with the police officials who can censor a newspaper and hold up publication without any publicly announced reason whatsoever. China's chief trouble is with the foreign owned or secretly owned or supported newspaper or propoganda news agency which hides behind extraterritoriality and then proceeds to blackmail the government or officials of the government for reasons not always apparent on the surface. No other government in the world, not even the United States or Great Britain, where freedom of publication exists, would put up with the situation which prevails here where foreign newspapers even carry on campaigns advocating foreign armed intervention and do it on Chinese soil.

WHAT the Kuomintang ought to do is to look upon newspapers as a definite part of the national educational program. Everything possible should be done to encourage the publication of reputable newspapers all over the country as a definite phase of the campaign to eliminate illiteracy and unify political thought. There is no possible medium which can do more toward the elimination of illiteracy and the unification of political thought than can the newspaper; not even the public school. Therefore the Government should give serious thought to this subject of a press law and so draft the regulations that every possible encouragement could be given to the newspaper publishing business. There are many large cities in the interior of China which have no newspapers at all and it is not unusual in some places which have newspapers for all of them to be suppressed wholesale due to the displeasure of some official. Obviously no one of intelligence or reputation would invest good money in the publishing business under such conditions. The result is that most of the newspapers in the interior of the country are of the fly-by-night variety which are run by persons of no particular educational qualifications or professional ethics. While such conditions were to be expected under the old discredited regime of the militarists, certainly they do not accord with the professed principles of the Kuomintang or the National Government. The Government ought to make it possible for the publication of a newspaper in every town of 20,000 population in the country and it could do this by drafting a definite press law with provisions sufficiently liberal that would encourage men to engage in this profession. Then the Government universities and private schools would have some incentive for establishing schools of journalism for the purpose of training the country's future editors and publishers. As stated, there is nothing that the Government could do which would more quickly speed up the unification of the political thought of the country and at the same time intensify the campaign against illiteracy!

HOW TO DEVELOP MOTOR CAR FACTORIES IN CHINA!

THE COMPILERS of the new tariff schedules overlooked a bet when they made the new rates the same for fully assembled cars as for chassis and automobile "parts." Since it is cheaper to ship "knocked-down" cars than fully assembled cars, most of the large American automobile manufacturers would have welcomed the opportunity to establish assembly plants in China that would have provided employment for thousands of Chinese mechanics and thus provided the foundation for a future Chinese automobile industry. We know of one large maker of American cars who was prepared to immediately establish an assembly plant in China that would have provided employment for at least 1,000 men at the beginning, had the framers of the new tariff provided lower rates on "parts" than on fully assembled cars. If this had been done there would have been an incentive for manufacturers to establish assembly plants in China which would have employed Chinese labor and at the same time provided an outlet for many Chinese-manufactured materials since it is always possible to produce certain parts here more cheaply than they can be produced abroad and then shipped to China. The Japanese have managed this matter most skillfully and the result has been that both Ford and General Motors have established large assembly plants in Japan which provide labor for thousands of Japanese workmen. The Ford Company has established a small assembly plant in Shanghai, but it will remain small unless China arranges her tariff schedules in such a way as to encourage the assembly of the cars here instead of in the Ford plants outside of China. Aside from the important matter of providing labor, the establishment of assembly plants here would also have another good effect through the training of skilled mechanicians under American methods of massed production. China is embarking on a period of industrial development and the obvious purpose of the new tariff is to encourage Chinese industry. Therefore the framers of the tariff schedules would do well in future to consult with the officials of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and work out a program that would make the two branches of the government coordinate their activities toward the definite end of encouraging industries to establish themselves in China.

SHANGHAI'S PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PROSTITUTION!

SHANGHAI is a seacoast port where ships filled with tourists and travellers and sailors of every known nationality, dock every day in the week. Shanghai is a meeting place of Occident and Orient and no one of intelligence would expect this city to maintain the moral standards of a New England village. A few years ago there was a movement here to eliminate houses of prostitution and a plan was adopted and enforced which was successful temporarily, but it was foredoomed to ultimate failure because of the obvious impossibility of enforcing such legislation in a community which is not homogenious from the standpoint of either laws, population or moral standards. But while it is impossible to eliminate houses of prostitution, we see no logical reason why it should not be possible to eliminate the public display of prostitution from the public streets of the city. What we have in mind is the open solicitation which goes on along Nanking and Foochow Roads from about six o'clock in the afternoon until after midnight. The situation is especially bad on the streets around the large Chinese department stores and hotels and even prevails on the street directly in front of the doorway to the Louza Police station. We venture the suggestion that anyone who would so desire could count at least 500 Chinese prostitutes on the public streets of this section of Shanghai any evening that he wished to select for the counting process. The police must know about this situation because it is impossible to walk along these streets in the evening without being repeatedly solicited. How the police are able to escape this barrage, is difficult to say, because it goes on right in front of their eyes. As stated, no one of intelligence expects this international seacoast port of Shanghai to maintain the moral standards of a New England village, but it does seem that the Shanghai Police Department, if it really wanted to do so, could at least keep these women off the principal public streets of the city. Everybody knows that Shanghai is a "bad" city and many of our leading citizens rather glory in our "badness," but even then we can't see where any particular benefit is derived from publicly exploiting and advertising this particular phase of our naughtiness. One of the publicly announced reasons for maintaining the present foreign regime in Shanghai is that the place would quickly go to ruin if the Chinese were running it, but we doubt seriously whether there is another city anywhere in China under Chinese control where such a spectable of public prostitution is presented on the public streets every night in the week and every week in the year!

ROBERT DOLLAR'S MEMOIRS—SECOND EDITION

CAPTAIN Robert Dollar, the veteran shipping magnate and head of the steamship services which bear his name, sent to some of his intimate friends as a Christmas present copies of his Memoirs, which have just been issued in a second edition by the Knight Counihan Co. of San Francisco. This second edition comprises Volumes 3 and 4 with addenda for the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928. The record of the achievements of Robert Dollar makes more interesting reading than the best of Conrad's tales of sea life. Captain Dollar was born in the village of Falkirk, Scotland, March 20, 1844. His life has been one of incessant activity. Probably nothing better illustrates his hopeful outlook on life than his reply several years ago to some "young fellows" who were only sixty or so, that it was all very well for them to take life easy, but as for him he had only a few more years to live and he had a great deal of work still to do so he had to hustle along to get it done before he died. Capt. Dollar has been earning his own living ever since he started work in a machine shop at the age of twelve in his native village. The next year he emigrated to Canada, where his first job was to work in a stave mill at six dollars a month. The following year he started his activities as a lumber man—he was chore boy to the camp cook. To reach the camp required a ten day trip up the Gatine river in a birch bark canoe. By this time his wages were ten dollars a month. The following year he was sent with a party of French Canadians to a camp still further up the river, the trip taking three weeks. About this time Dollar bought a small farm in Canada out of his savings, and that farm he still owns. A few years later Dollar was put in charge of a gang to clear timber and put up some buildings. Those buildings, built sixty-two years ago, are still in use. Thus, year by year, Dollar worked his way upward until to-day

he is the best known shipping man in the world. No one single individual has done so much to put the American flag back on the ocean again as Captain Dollar. Probably his greatest achievement was the establishing of the round-the-world service. After a careful study of the trade routes of the world he came to the conclusion that boats running on a regular schedule westwards around the world would attract a large amount of cargo and such has proved to be the case. Captain Dollar is apparently the only shipping man in the United States to-day who is imbued with the spirit of the old clipper-ship days. In those days when the American flag was to be seen waving proudly in all parts of the world, the spirit of adventure and enterprise induced men to go down to the sea in ships purely on their own initiative and as a business enterprise. Under existing conditions of government subsidies, mail contracts and officially-supported shipping, it is interesting to note that Captain Dollar is the only man who has been able and willing to develop the shipping business on a purely commercial basis. His constant and insistent demand is to be given an opportunity to run his business on business lines without either government support or government interference. The Dollar Maxims are "(1) Fear God; (2) Be honest; (3) Work hard; (4) Be thrifty; (5) Drink no intoxicants—in these days of keen competition liquor and business won't mix."

More "Inside" Information on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance!

THE DECEMBER issue of *The Far Eastern Review*, a magazine published in Shanghai which for many years has been the chief expounder and defender of Japanese "strong" policy in Asia, contains some illuminating information indicating that there may be more than talk to the question of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The *Far Eastern Review*, as stated previously in these columns is published by Mr. George Bronson Rea and edited by Mr. George E. Sokolsky, both of whom have articles in the December issue which have a direct and indirect bearing on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the further question of Japanese policy toward China.

The chief article which apparently was designed for the purpose of showing the necessity of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, was written by Mr. Rea and contains the following significant paragraph,

> "British troops are in China and, from all indications, are here to stay. A Japanese army occupies Shantung. China protests against this invasion of her territory and rejects all overtures for a settlement of outstanding questions until these forces are evacuated. On the other hand, we have the picture of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang patiently waiting for the Japanese to withdraw so he can take over control of Shantung and its deep waterport of Tsingtao which provides him with a secure inlet for shipments of arms and ammunitions from abroad. Feng has been closely allied with Moscow in the past. There is no assurance that this partnership has been terminated. Feng is today the most powerful militarist in China, holding Nanking at his mercy. The Communist wing of the Kuomintang is preparing for another trial of strength in order to regain control of the Nationalist Government. Any day, the situation in China may change, with Soviet Russia once more directing the policies of Nanking. No other nation has the right to dictate to China what she shall do in her own house. If she elects to align herself with Moscow it is her own concern. But she must accept the consequences. Great Britain and Japan entertain no illusions about the Russian program in China. They have had their lessons and know exactly what to expect. *There is considerable justification for the rumors now current about a new understanding between Great Britain and Japan and although it may never resolve itself into another hard and fast alliance, there is no escaping the conviction that events are shaping themselves in China along lines that must draw these two Powers closer together for the protection of their mutual interests. Britain's position in India and the security of Japan are closely related to the outcome of the present factional struggle in China These two great Powers cannot remain indifferent to their own vital interests.* The weakness of China and her inclination to lend herself to the Russian program constitutes a standing menace to the peace of the Far East. The strategic angle to British and Japanese policy in China cannot be set aside as unimportant. It still remains the motivating force in their present diplomacy.

The foregoing paragraph, which is reproduced from an article of several columns in length, constitutes a sort of summary of Mr. Rea's views on the alleged Russian menace in the Far East which he states provides the motivation for a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The remainder of the article constitutes a defence of British and Japanese policy toward China in the past and is largely based upon an exposition and elaboration of the alleged menace to British and Japanese interests of some alliance supposedly entered into by China and Russia a third of a century ago which also included in its ramifications an alliance between Russia, France and Belgium. Then in addition to this article by Mr. Rea, there is an article in the same issue by Mr. Sokolsky wherein he discusses the subject, "Boycotting the Foreigner in China," which contains information along the same lines as Mr. Sokolsky's recent articles in the *North-China Daily News*, the official British organ in Shanghai, wherein it is explained that the present Chinese boycott against Japan is ineffective. He represents statistics compiled by the Finance Department of the Japanese Government allegedly showing that the Chinese boycott has not adversely affected Japanese imports into China and that Japan's trade with China "this year has been the most successful in history." Mr. Sokolsky also tells the Chinese that they never will be able to obtain capital in America for reconstruction purposes if they persist in boycotting the Japanese. He sums up the situation of the boycott in the opening paragraph by declaring,

> "For this is exactly what the present anti-Japanese boycott in China has developed into: a state of lawlessness, confiscation of private property, robbery, piracy, kidnapping, extortion, blackmail and injustice that cannot be defended by any appeal to patriotic motives. It is a menace to every nation doing business with

China. Today, it is the Japanese who are being robbed and mal-treated. Yesterday it was the British. The day before yesterday, it was the Americans. Any day, the pendulum of Chinese harted against the foreigner may swing; the Japanese may be the friends of China and the Americans, their enemies."

Still another article in the same issue of *The Far Eastern Review* on the subject of "Sino-Japanese Amity," contains as a sub-title the warning that "American Financial Policy in China Demands End of Anti-Japanism." This article refers to recent Chinese agitations against American loans to Japanese companies such as the South Manchuria Railway and the Oriental Development Company, both of which function in Manchuria and declares.

"Even avoiding the political considerations, China *can never* become a safe investment market as long as there is always the immediate possibility of trouble between China and Japan. . . .The interests and policies of Japan and the United States in China are identical. Both nations want an Open Door for the expansion of their commerce. Japan has certain special and legal rights in Chinese territory which she is bound to protect, in the same manner that the United States is determined to protect similar rights in the Caribbean. The day is long past when the Chinese can influence American opinion against Japan. The relations between those two countries (America and Japan) have become so intimate that nearly one half of the foreign trade of Japan is now with the United States, ...etc."

Both the Chinese and the Americans owe Messrs. Rea and Sokolsky a debt of gratitude for their clear and unmistakable exposition of Japanese imperialist policy in Asia. On the one hand Mr. Rea argues that Japan and Great Britain must form an alliance and maintain their armed forces in China because of the alleged Russian menace, and on the other hand Mr. Sokolsky demands that China must stop the boycott and let Japan have her way in respect to various outstanding Sino-Japanese questions, otherwise Wall Street financiers such as J. P. Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company will not lend China any money for reconstruction purposes. This information is of particular interest in view of the recent statements in the British press to the effect that Britain's recent negotiation of a tariff treaty with China constituted "unmistakable proof" that there was nothing to the recent allegations from Japan that Britain and Japan had formed an "alliance" for the purpose of blocking China's demands for treaty revision. If Mr. Rea's statements are correct, then the "understanding" which is supposed to have been reached between the British and Japanese Government is based upon the mutual desire of both governments to unite against Soviet Russia in the Far East. In other words, they will keep their troops on Chinese soil in order to prevent the possibility of China again aligning herself with Moscow. There is no mistaking this because Mr. Rea says, *"Britain's position in India and the security of Japan are closely related to the outcome of the present factional struggle in China. These two great Powers cannot remain indifferent to their own vital interests."*

In view of China's action a few months ago in raiding and closing the Soviet Russian Consulates in Central and South China and in suspending all diplomatic relations with Moscow, it is difficult to see where the present Russian "menace" exists. It is true that Russia is at present engaged in the construction of a railway which will connect with the border of Chinese Turkestan, but the Chinese are working to offset this by pushing through as quickly as possible the completion of the Lung-Hai and Peking-Suiyuan lines. It is also true that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the present Minister of War in the National Government, was once in close relationship with Russia and undoubtedly obtained considerable arms and ammunition for the purpose of fighting the British supported Wu Pei-fu and the Japanese-supported Chang Tso-ling, but since the break in Sino-Russian relations, Feng has been the leading advocate of development projects in the so-called Northwestern territories for the very purpose of preventing Russian aggression in that area. And not to leave out anything, there is also the so-called "left" element in the Kuomintang which was once in alliance with the Russian "reds" and supposedly is still convinced that China's salvation depends upon a radical communist revolution that would sweep all before it and drive European and Japanese interests out of the country altogether. But anyone who is familiar with the ruthlessness with which the present National authorities have, and still are, suppressing the so-called "red" elements, naturally has difficulty in understanding just how these radical elements in the Kuomintang might stage a come-back. They have neither arms nor ammunition; their leaders are all residing abroad: and finally, their appeal to the labor-peasant elements in the Chinese population can be nothing short of futile because of the dense ignorance and conservatism of these classes. Mr. Albert Thomas, the head of the International Labor Office at the League of Nations, who recently was in China stated that outside of Shanghai there wasn't even the beginning of a social-labor movement such as is known in the West.

The educated classes of the Chinese people have no more desire of an offensive and defensive alliance with Soviet Russia that would be directed against Great Britain or Japan than they have for an alliance with Japan that would be directed against the United States. The thing that threw China and Russia together last year was the bone-headedness of Western diplomacy which made the intelligent classes of the Chinese believe that the Western world was in alliance with Japan to prevent the coming into effect of CHINESE NATIONALISM. British and Japanese diplomacy toward China, combined with the propaganda favoring armed intervention in China which was spread throughout this country by the British and Japanese press was what threw China into the arms of Soviet Russia. When President Coolidge finally found out what was going on and put his foot down on the interventionists following the Nanking incident last year, the so-called Soviet menace in China flattened out like a deflated balloon. The Nationalist leaders thought the Powers were going to intervene in China and the action of the British War Office in sending a military force to China that was about four times larger than was necessary for the protection of British lives and properties, had the natural effect of making the Chinese believe that intervention was inevitable. Then to make matters still worse, many of the American diplomatic officials in China as well as the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, instead of following the traditional American policy, were being dragged along in the wake of Japanese and British propaganda. The result was that China "saw red" and if President Coolidge had not put a stop to it, China would have "gone red" in fact, at least to the

extent to driving foreign commercial and financial as well as missionary interests out of the country.

All other things being equal, the Chinese Nationalist leaders, as well as the rank and file of the educated classes, would prefer to be on friendly relations with the West. The reason for this is that the Chinese generally realize their dependence upon the West for assistance in their reconstruction program. They need capital and they need technical assistance, otherwise they would not be sending thousands of students abroad every year for technical educations. It is also proved in China's recent employment of American and German technical advisers to assist in the reconstruction program. But China wants her friendly relations with the West to be based on a plane of equality, at least from the standpoint of the treaty situation and the right to control her own domestic household and all who reside therein. China does not wish to occupy a semi-colonial relationship to the Powers and especially does not wish to become an appendage of Japan, even though it would enable certain Wall Street financiers to pour money into this country through Japanese hands. If the Japanese and British are afraid of the so-called Russian menace in China, the best possible way of promoting that menace would be to enter into another Anglo-Japanese Alliance. What the Japanese imperialists are afraid of is not the menace of Russia, but the real and genuine menace of CHINESE NATIONALISM which will in time put an end to Japanese aggression on the continent of Asia and at the same time may cause a revolution in Japan through the spread of democratic ideas and ideals among Asiatic peoples. It is this same menace which is worrying the British colonials who are hanging on to the edge of the Continent of Asia all the way from Shanghai to the Persian Gulf. Last week there was a *Reuter* report from Calcutta which told of the political struggle which is going on in India for either dominion status or complete independence. That is the "menace" which the imperialists, European as well as Japanese, are worrying about because they know that every inch of gain in the direction of complete independence in China is immediately reflected in India and elsewhere, particularly in Korea where Japan rules with an iron hand and in Manchuria where she would like to rule in similar fashion.

The Chinese Nationalists have shown that they can look after themselves and organize their own political household if they are not interferred with. If the Powers will let China alone as they have done in the past two years and continue their conciliatory policy in respect to treaty revision, the Chinese will shortly evolve a modern form of government which will not be a menace to any legitimate foreign interest, British, Japanese, American, or Russian. But, as stated in the foregoing, if we are to have a renewal of the old European and Japanese policy of alliances and counter-alliances which prevailed before the Washington Conference, then we may expect anything in China. The situation may turn in the direction of a so-called "red" revolution which would sweep all before it; or it might turn in the direction of a militant nationalism which might become just as great a menace to foreign interests as a "red" revolution. The Chinese are not fools and neither are they babies in the field of diplomacy. Every aggressive move on the part of foreign Powers will be matched in China by political moves which may be classified as "red" or "radical" or "militant" nationalism or "anti-foreignism." At the present stage of their development the boycott is about the only practical weapon available. But give the Chinese a few more years to work out their schemes of reorganization and reconstruction, and they will be able to look after themselves in a military way just as the other so-called civilized nations are doing today. It should not be overlooked that there is now being held in Nanking a National Military Reorganization Conference which probably is discussing behind closed doors the very matters touched upon in the preceding paragraphs of this discussion. The best possible way to get the Chinese to organize a large standing army formed on modern lines is to provide them with an incentive in the form of an Anglo-Japanese Alliance!

There is still another phase to this question of an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and that is the attitude of the United States of America. Although a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance might be predicated upon a desire on the part of Britain and Japan to prevent a renewal of Russian activities in China, it would be most difficult to make the American people or the American Government believe that it was not based upon a more fundamental opposition to the carrying out of the Powers' policy toward China as exemplified in the actions of the Washington Conference. Mr. Rea states that British and Japanese troops are in China to stay, or at least to stay until it is definitely proved that China is not going back to an alliance with Soviet Russia. Since he places no time limit for the determination of China's future policy in respect to relations with Russia, it is to be assumed that he means what he says when he uses the word, "permanently." Since the stationing of unauthorized troops on Chinese soil was one of the subjects discussed at the Washington Conference which resulted in the passage of a resolution on this subject, it is inevitable that such a policy on the part of Japan and Britain would sooner or later result in creating suspicion in the United States. In order that there may be no mistaking this point, a reference to the resolution which was adopted on February 1, 1922, shows that China has the right at any time to call upon the Powers to appoint a commission to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the stationing of unauthorized troops on Chinese soil to determine whether such foreign troops were necessary for the protection of foreign lives and property. It would be most difficult, under such circumstances for Britain and Japan to claim that their action was being taken for the purpose of influencing China's policy toward another state. As stated in the foregoing, there is nothing which would be more likely to throw China back into alliance with Russia, than the knowledge that Great Britain and Japan had entered into a secret understanding. Similarly, there is nothing that would do more to create suspiction in the United States than the knowledge that such an understanding on the part of Great Britain and Japan was in existence, regardless of whether it was based upon the Russian question or upon the question of resistence to the American program for limitation of naval armament or the China question. And finally, it would in all probability result ultimately in the American recognition of Soviet Russia and the bringing about of closer financial and commercial relations of the United States and U. S. S. R. In view of these various circumstances the truth of the situation probably is that there is nothing whatever to Mr. Rea's suggestion of an understanding between Japan and Great Britain except Japanese propaganda put out for the purpose of justifying Japan's present intransigent policy in respect to China!

INAUGURATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN OR COUNCIL

This picture was taken on December 8 at the inauguration meeting of the Legislative Yuan, which will take the place of a parliament in the Chinese National Government. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chairman of the Government State Council, who is a member of the Legislative Yuan, is standing next to the pillar on the reader's right. Mr. Hu Han-ming, Chairman of the Legislative Yuan and one of the leaders in the National Government is standing on the steps directly in front of Mrs. Chiang.

China Customs Revenue for 1928 Greater Than in 1927

A statement issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs December 31, 1928, shows that the customs revenue for 1928 amounted in round figures to Haikwan Taels 82,332,000, an increase of Tls. 13,597,000, as compared with the collections for 1927. The equivalent in gold dollars is about $58,000,000.

The following table shows in round figures the collections for 1928 at the principal ports and the increase or decrease as compared with 1927.

	Collection 1928 Hk. Tls.	*Increase* Hk. Tls.	*Decrease* Hk. Tls.
Harbin	2,352,000	—	16.000
Antung	2,311,000	168,000	—
Dairen	8,187,000	1,061,000	—
Newchwang	1,184,000	194,000	—
Tientsin and Chinwangtao		359,000	—
Kiaochow	3,318,000	7,000	—
Hankow	5,117,000	2,209,000	—
Shanghai	33,659,000	7,978,000	—
Amoy	1,118,000	—	54,000
Swatow	1,674,000	6,000	—
Canton	3,074,000	115,000	—

Dr. Hu Shih Contributes To a "Best Seller"

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese present-day philosopher who has done much toward the simplification of the Chinese language, is the author of a chapter in a new book "Whither Mankind" edited by Dr. Charles Beard which was listed as the best book published in the United States for last November., The monthly news bulletin issued by The Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc., New York, contains several columns of information about "Whither Mankind" the opening paragraph stating that the book is the first in thirty months to receive a "first place" vote of each member of the committee of five which selects books for the club. The title of the chapter in "Whither Mankind" which was written by Dr. Hu Shih is "The Civilization of the East and the West." Other contributors to the book, in addition to Dr. Beard are Hendrik van Loon, Bertrand Russell, Julius Klein, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Howard Lee McBain. Emil Ludwig, C. E. A. Winslow, Havelock Ellis, George A. Dorsey, James Harvey Robinson, Lewis Mumford, John Dewey, Stuart Chase, Everett Dean Martin, Carl Van Doren.

Another British Mill Goes Into Chinese Hands

The Sang Sing Cotton Mill Corporation with T. K. Yung as managing director recently purchased the Oriental Cotton Mill, a British owned mill, for Tls. 1,700,000. The mill was established in 1909 at 36 Yangtsepoo Road by Arnold & Co., a British firm located in 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. The original capital was $1,450,000. The mill property consists of 70 mow of land including a weaving shed, a spinning factory, godowns and office building, and is equipped with 52,000 spindles and looms. The total number of operatives is 3,000. This is the fourth British cotton mill in Shanghai that has been sold either to Japanese or Chinese during the past few years; the only remaining mills which are British-owned are the Ewo establishments.

The acquisition of this mill by Chinese interests was an indirect result of the boycott against the Japanese. Japanese interests had been negotiating to purchase this mill, but as a result of the boycott their bids were inclined to be smaller than otherwise would probably have been the case, and at the same time the Chinese were stimulated to increase their offers.

Methodist Foreign Board Votes G$3,383,196 for Missions

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, closed its three days' annual meeting November 21 in the Methodist Book Concern Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York by adopting a budget for its work in foreign fields during 1928 of almost $3,500,000. Of this $1,783,196 was a "direct appropriation" for foreign mission work, and an additional $1,600,000 was "contingent upon receipts." Out of the "direct fund," $584,000 is for China, Japan and Korea, $406,000 for India and Burma, $111,000 for the Philippine Islands and Malaysia.

Among the speakers at the session was William Hung, dean of Yenching University, Peking, who said the anti-Christian movement in China was a steadily growing one and that it was encouraged by both the radical and the conservative elements. A result had been to unite all Christians in China, he asserted. He contended that all missionary workers ought to combine to dispel misunderstandings by education.

Macao: A Reply to J. A. J.

BY J. E. C.

"Cidade do Nome de Deos nao ha Outra Mais Leal. Em nome del Rei Nosso Senhor Dom Joao IV., mandou o Governador e Capitao Geral da Pra ca, Joao de Sousa Pereira, por este letreiro, em fe da muita lealdade que conheceu nos moradores dela. Em 1654."

(TRANSLATION)

(City of the Name of God—there is no other more loyal. In the name of the King Our Lord, Dom John IV, John de Souza Pereira, Governor and Captain General of this place, ordered this inscription to be set up, in testimony of the great loyalty he has witnessed in its citizens. In the year 1654)

THE above wording as rightly stated by J.A.J. in the *China Weekly Review* of November 24th, 1928, appears over the portal of the Senate House in Macao. It should be sufficient refutation of the implication that the Macanese are wanting in loyalty to their Mother Country even if it were not a widely recognised fact that residents in colonies abroad are always intensely patriotic; much more so than in the parent countries. As the crux of the article referred to here seemed to be upon the apathy of the Macanese and their indifference to joint management of Macao as discussed, according to J. A. J., "in secret conclave" it is well to nail that implication first.

It is not denied that there might have been a secret conclave although considering the suggestion above regarding joint management and the suspicious thoughts in the mind of the average disinterested person (that is not free from political bias) as to the inspiration from whence such a suggestion was derived, it would have been better to have given the date, and possibly other details without disclosing the members of the secret conclave; this would dispel the supposition that the conclave was either hearsay or a figment of the imagination. No doubt, as in all countries, there are disloyal souls yet it would be nonsensical to doubt the loyalty of three thousand, or ten thousand because of one or two discontented persons.

Had J. A. J. been in Macao three years instead of three days, he might have got somewhere near the truth yet for the latter possibly a stay of thirty years would be more likely to place him in possession of the actual facts. With the best of goodwill to the Colony of Macao and entire freedom from bias it cannot be accepted that a frank and disinterested article could possible be written after such a limited stay. It is not doubted that J. A. J. meant well and was moreover disinterested; it just seems a pity that he did not wait longer before writing an article likely to influence good people who have never been to Macao, and who are never likely to go, by misinformation and mis-statements. The writer, who is a Britisher with interests, not political, in Shanghai, Hongkong and Macao does not wish to enter upon the subjects given in J.A.J's article titled *The Portuguese pioneers*; *The status of Macao*; *When Macao Prospered*; *In the early days*; *The Scattered Macanese* but will the content with a reference to portions of those headed *Poor Educational Facilities*; *What Justification has Portugal?* and *A Suggestion for Joint management.* The first named subjects may possibly be as stated by J. A. J. but as the writer is merely concerned with misinformation regarding the Macao of to-day it would be a waste of time to discuss the details given in those subjects; one exception only is craved. That is regarding the paragraph in the article *"In the early days.* The paragraph in question, the second one, states *"The war of 1848 which enabled the doughty Amaral to seize Macao for Portugal also gave the British Hongkong."* As a Britisher the writer would be interested regarding the source of J. A. J's information. Was it a British or a Portuguese war? Is the date correct? Was Hongkong not ceded in 1841? This is merely by the way and, of course, does not affect the main argument of the writer in the *China Weekly Review.*

Suitability of Macanese

Old British hongs in Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere throughout the Orient certainly do not have the same opinion which J. A. J. would have it be thought is general if one is to take the statements under *Poor Educational Facilities* as an indication. He states they are "not even blessed with what is equivalent to British or American high school education." British *high-school* education is a pretty high standard for the *average man* in most countries. Whether the Macanese boys are possessed of the equivalent of the British board-school boys, that is, the British free schools as distinct from the Public Schools, as far as education qualifications are concerned, is a point not easily decided yet even so British boys from the Government board schools would certainly object to being commiserated with on the score of being deficient in average intelligence. Of course J. A. J. does not do so; it is merely implied that he desires a rather high standard for the average Macanese boy if he considers they should have the educational equivalent of graduates from the British High Schools.

Macanese are appreciated throughout the Orient, possibly in the very office in which J. A. J. is employed, for their trustworthiness, diligence, soberness and general steadfastness; they rank highly in comparison with other nations. It would be an insult to ask some of the older hongs as Jardines, B & S, H & S Bank and Dent & Co, if the latter and one of the oldest of China firms still survives, whether their Macanese clerks, taken collectively, were satisfactory.

J. A. J. goes on to bolster his point that "Her people and those of the neighboring countryside are debauched and ruined while Macao spends vast sums upon fantastic enterprises to keep her tainted wealth in circulation and allow those who have the handling of it to exercise their ancient privilege of private accumulations". Thus in the same sentence he disproves his contention that Macao, as a Colony, does not wish to get away from the "three vices" (is he thinking of the Three Principles?) by his reference to *fantastic enterprises.* If by fantastic enterprises he does not refer to the Harbor Works he does it earlier in the article entitled *"In the early days"* when he mentions that "$12,000,000 has been wasted on harbor works" Is J. A. J. not aware that the Westinghouse Brake was considered fantastic when first mentioned by the inventor. This brake has saved untold lives and revolutionizes railway methods yet George Westinghouse was known for a long period as "Crazy George" after he had attempted to explain that his invention would actually enable a train to be stopped "just by air; compressed air! All new things are criticized if it appears they might not be a success while the very people who do criticize under such circumstances are the ones who would praise and say "I told you so" if the materialized work proved successful. It is needless to mention the numerous instances possible and moreover, the editor would refuse to spare the space necessary, where smart know-alls have been put out of countenance when an invention has succeeded after they had tried their destructive criticism upon the inventors.

Of course there will be failures and have been failures. During the war the British Government planned a huge port which was partially completed, after considerable more than has been spent on Macao's project had been expended. It was a failure and naturally those who had objected previously and even those who had not, didn't omit to tell the Government about it and they are still doing it. The man worth while and the Government worth while keeps on in the face of discouragement, misunderstandings arising from misinformations, even deliberate calumination, which fortunately is less frequent, in attempts to really improve conditions; discouragement is a sign of weakness or senility.

Still Macao's Harbor Works are not finished and it is too early to state what the result will be. Nature can overcome more than harbor works although those who love the little colony trust that the port will be a success when finally completed. However, do not these very works give the lie to the statement that the Government does not wish to improve Macao from a commercial aspect?

Human Vices

Does lack of control stop prostitution and gambling or are those vices merely driven underground and disease multiplied by the very lack of it? At least control of prostitute houses enables the examination of the inmates frequently and protection as a result of this control. The most progressive nations are still undecided which is the best although one thing is certain and that is that vices are not stopped because they are driven from controlled houses or areas; they are carried on and perhaps multplied in secret; certainly disease is multiplied.

It is not out of place to mention here that payment from the tax on the houses so controlled are devoted to free medical assistance of the inmates therein and upkeep of the hospital, if there is at any time a surplus the latter is given to an orphanage for Chinese children the Asilo de Santa Infancia. It is therefore plain that no profits are derived from this necessary evil.

He states that "Macao has gone in for horse racing and from horse racing it is *going in* for greyhound racing and roulette". Would it not have been more tolerant to wait and see before making such a statement. There is no grey-hound racing nor is there any roulette. With regard to the latter a large place was built costing in the region of $4.000,00 for any amusement other than roulette. At least that was the Government's understanding. The persons cencerned endeavored to run a camoflaged roulette and consequently had their place shut up after three days, to their great loss, by

the Government which has been informed of the business being done. Also in connection with the Commercial Farir J. A. J. affirms that "about the only exhibits seen were Singer Sewing Machines and Chesterfield cigarettes", Macao is a small place and chiefly noted for its restful properties, the historical interest, beauty and good climate. Detractors can only remember fantan and prostitution forgetting that only the men who want such things make it their business to indulge in them. They also forget to mention that it is practically impossible for a man not speaking Chinese to get inside the "singing girls" house not only that but he is very unlikely to get in at all unless he is really Chinese or half-Chinese.

The Commercial Fair

At a casual inspection of the Commercial Fair, the B.A.T., Watson's Ltd., Oriental Tobacco Factory, The Duro Motor Company, Nanyang Tobacco Company and other of Hongkong were in evidence while a well-known hosiery factory with headquarters in Shanghai had no reason to grumble at the business done. Of Macao there were a large number of small factories and firms represented. Goods shown by the latter were matches, tinned goods, firecrackers, furniture, tinned fruits, proprietary medicines, hosiery, oils; many other articles shown are not remembered at the moment. A very interesting exhibit was the manufucture of silk and the display of silkworms in all stages of growth from the larva to the cocoon then from the latter to the winding of silk. This list is sufficient to dispel the impression gathered after reading J.A,J.'s article and should be also enough to show that Macao's Governor and people are endeavoring to trace every possibility of locating new sources of trade. Bear in mind that Macao is a small place and a growing one.

The new road from Macao to Chinsan and farther, which is still extending, is another indication, if needed, that Macao in seeking for tradal possibilities; this is the time therefore for constructive suggestions rather than destructive criticism.

Cabaret Maxime

Still dealing with the statements of J.A.J., which to be charitable it is hoped were penned as a result of hearsay, there were no "girls" from Canton at the Cabaret Maxime. The Portuguese soldiers and sailors "who fought over" girls were *non est* nor was there any fighting. The cabaret was like any cabaret in Shanghai or Manila except that it was possibly made more attractive by the visits of many wives with their husbands; the wives might have entered once from motives of curiosity; had they thought it would be to their detriment they would not have entered for a second visit, which many of them did, or had they found it as J.A.J. pictured it. The writer knows Shanghai well, or rather did know it well, and believes it is the truth to state that there are many cabarets in Shanghai to which a wife would not go. The impression that people probably get from viewing J.A.J.'s remarks on Portuguese soldiers and sailors was that the soldiers and sailors were plain "Tommies" or "Gobs". Tommies and Gobs can be, and are, just as good a type as the average man; they are like the rest of men and women for that matter, who all desire relaxation after a long period at sea. However, there were possible N.C.O.'s such as corporals and sergeants. As a sergeant, so the writer was informed, from Portugal gets pay in the region of $180 to $200 besides food and quarters it is difficult to see why they should not go in if they desired to do so. Whether the pay mentioned is correct or not how and why are they to be prevented from going in a cabaret? How is one to tell a soldier from a civilian if the former is out of his uniform? The military rules forbid soldiers, whether tommies or officers, to go in the cabaret in uniform, as is done in Shanghai. As to fighting, the writer has been in the cabaret pretty frequently and so far has seen none. J.A.J.'s statement was issued by the publication of November 24th., a month ago, hence it is to be considered this is simply another case of misinformation or misrepresentation to him by some other person who possibly had a grievance. A cabaret is not a church however and men cannot be expected to talk about the weather all the time. There are disturbances at times even in the best regulated clubs and hotels and if the cabaret is open long enough may be there will be one there; even so it would be unwise to condemn all those who go for relaxation and enjoyment once or twice a fortnight to the cabaret simply because there might be a disturbance. A man usually finds what he looks for; if he is tolerant he will simply see men and women enjoying themselves. If he is the type who thinks morbidly he will imagine a lot of things which do not exist. As an average man I have seen nothing in Maxime which I would not expect to see in a Shanghai cabaret unless it was the visits of the wives referred to before. The girls therein appear to be a nice type—certainly they are anxious that visitors should present them with a box of chocolates or have a bottle of wine at their particular tables or to dance with them. That is their source of income and therefore it is perfectly natural they should inasmuch as they get a percentage on wine and chocolates, bought at their tables and a percentage for dance tickets. The writer has moreover seen them refuse to dance with men who considered them other than ladies, entitled to the courtesy of a lady.

Suggestion For Joint Management

Does anyone with a knowledge of China really believe that things would be better for joint management? What of Hankow? Once the largest exporting section in Central China —the Gateway to Szechuen the largest province; what is it to-day? Is it better for the change? Why has Weihaiwei multiplied in wealth and business and population? Is there no fantan or prostitution in Canton, Shanghai or for that matter is there no gambling or prostitution in Europe or America—name any city one will? Does anyone think it would be abolished if joint management was in force in Macao? Would there always be amicable relations between the Portuguese and the Chinese? Let each reader, whether Chinese or foreigner provided he has average intelligence, and has lived in China ten years answer for himself.

As friends of China let us help with constructive works, or if we must criticize, then helpfully; beware of placing bandages over our eyes of making pleasant remarks simply in order to please. There are sufficient Chinese both of the classical and the modern type who are well aware of the necessity of putting their house in order and who keep themselves busy endeavoring to do so. Let us not disturb them by advocating or suggesting matter likely to lead them into blind alleys-sidetracking them as it were.

Hongkong, December 23, 1928.

The "Land-Ownership" Clause

(*Japan Chronicle Dec. 22*)

The Chinese Government recently discovered that it had signed treaties which gave foreigners the right of owning land in China. These are the treaties with Belgium and Italy, which contain a clause providing that when consular jurisdiction is abolished Belgian and Italian nationals would be allowed to buy and own land in China in view of the fact that Chinese are so permitted in Belgium and Italy. The *China Weekly Review* suggests that in view of the outcry raised against this provision a considerable number of Chinese have not realised that equality carries obligations with it. This would put the Chinese mentally on a plane with the Japanese, who for years made claim for reciprocal treaties, but regarded reciprocity purely as recognition of their own rights by others, not the recognitson of the rights of others by themselves. However, the Chinese objectors to the granting of the rights of landownership have Mr. Sun Fo on their side and as he is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen his opinion carries some weight. He thinks that the granting of land-owning rights in China to countries which grant land-owning rights to Chinese does not make for equality, since the financial strength lies on the side of the foreigners, who could easily outbuy the Chinese. Then there is the question of the Japanese, who want to get landowning rights in the Three Eastern Provinces. The result of giving them such rights is "self-evident" Mr. Sun Fo thinks. But the mere possession of land does not make for predominance unless it can be put to good use—that is made more profitable. All observers in China and Manchuria are agreed that the Japanese cannot compete economically with the Chinese, and the mere possession of the land will not help them. It is true the Koreans are better competitors, and there is a danger of Japan utilising the Korean landowners as a lever to secure predominance. This is more or less a dream, however. The Koreans have no love for the Japanese and they are much more likely to follow the Chinese flag than the Japanese. The *Weekly Review* is apparently ignorant of the fact that Japan now allows the ownership of land by nationals hailing from countries which also grant landownership to foreigners. Japan therefore does not consider it a matter of course that other countries should grant reciprocity in land-ownership, and is thus different from a country like Britain, which grants the right of landownership irrespective of what countries the foreigners come from. It is open to China therefore to grant or withhold landownership to Japanese without any scruples, since Japan leaves it open to other countries, by her laws, to grant or withholp the same right without any loss of face.

China Imports from U. S. Show Gains for 1928

An increase of 34 per cent in China's purchases of American products during the first 9 months of 1928 as compared with the corresponding period of 1927 raised the total value of exports from the United States to China from G.$82,430,000 to $110,489,000, a gain of G.$28,059,000 according to a report recently issued by Janet H. Nunn of the Far Eastern Section of the U. S. Department Commerce.

The Technical Committee of the Yangtsze River Commission

The work which the technical committee of the Yangtsze River commission is particularly engaged in at the present time is that of survey work in the Hankow region with a view to eventually deepening the channel. Between the sea and Hankow there are only a comparatively few places in the channel that need improvement in order that vessels of sixteen feet draft can go up the Yangtsze to Hankow all the year round. Most of the trouble is caused by islands in the channel which cause the channel to broaden out and as a result the draught is shallow. One of the effects of the incidence of the islands is to slacken the speed of the current, thus accelerating the deposit of silt. The object of the present surveys is to secure data on the basis of which a plan may be formulated for improving the channel. The Committee will also make investigations as to the cost of the proposed improvements.

A recent instance of the obstruction which is being caused by these islands in the Yangtsze occurred last week (as reported in the Chinese newspapers) when the gunboat *Tsu Tung*, which was bringing Gen. Li Tsung-jen down from Hankow to attend the disarmament conference at Nanking, was stranded near one of these islands for three days.

At the last meeting of the technical committee Dr. Chatley who made the principal address, stated that the members of the committee should be very cautious as to expressing an opinion as to engineering work on the Yangtsze and that they should not be too optimistic as they were dealing with one of the largest rivers in the world and the problems were many and varied. The next meeting of the committee will be held January 11.

A tiffin party taken at the Majestic, given by the Technical Committee of Yangtsze River Commission at which there were present as guests: Mr. J. B. Powell (China Weekly Review), Mr. Hope (China Press), Mr. Taylor (North China Daily News), and Mr. J. C. Huston, (American Commercial Consul).

Front row: H. S. Sung, Chief of the Engineer Department; Kung Shing-yung, Chief of the General Affairs Department; S. S. Chao, Chairman of the Technical Committee; Dr. H. Chatley, Chief Engineer. Whangpoo Conservancy; H. E. Hillman, Coast Inspector of the Chinese Maritime Customs;

Top row: K. Y. Li, Chief of the Survey Parties; Y. M. Kuo, Member of the Technical Committee; T. K. Chen, Member of the Technical Committee, G. G. Stroebe, Chief Survey Engineer, Yangtsze River Commission; J. B. Powell, Hsiaan C. Liu, Member of the Technical Committee; R. I. Hope, J. C. Huston, L. G. Taylor; Yang Chen Z, Secretary to the Technical Committee.

Japanese Delay Railway Ministry's Party at Taianfu

(*Special Dispatch to the China Weekly Review*)

Taianfu, Shantung, Dec. 31—The party of officials of the National Ministry of Railways which departed from Nanking on December 29 for the purpose of investigating the Japanese action in detaining some 50 locomotives and 500 freight and passenger cars at Tsinan, capital of Shantung, has been held up here owing to the refusal of the Japanese to permit the party to proceed to Tsinan. The Chinese railway officials are accompanied by three newspaper correspondents from Shanghai: Edgar Snow, representing the *China Weekly Review*; Mr. Batson, representing the *North-China Daily News*, and A. Lewis Meyers, representing the *Evening News*.

The party of railway officials and newspapermen arrived at Taian on Dec. 30 but could not proceed to Tsinan owing to the lack of a locomotive. The Shantung provincial authorities urged the party to proceed to Tsinan, a distance of about 60 miles by motor car, but A. J. Hearne, Chief Engineer of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway refused on the grounds that he had been instructed by the Ministry of Railways to proceed to Tsinan by rail and thus re-establish rail communication which has been disrupted since May 3 of last year owing to the Japanese occupation of Tsinan and the creation of a so-called "neutral" zone about that city as well as along the 250-mile Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

The Acting Traffic Manager of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, after four consultations with the Japanese, finally advised against attempting to proceed to Tsinan by train and suggested that Mr. Hearne proceed to Tsinan, leaving the other members of the party at Taian. Mr. Hearne rejected this offer and it is now reported that the entire party may proceed to Tsinan by train on the morning of Jan. 1.

Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, decided last week to send a commission to Tsinan in order to have a show-down with the Japanese over the detention of the rolling stock belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by the Japanese military authorities in Shantung. Since the Japanese intervention in Shantung last May, they have prevented the Chinese railway authorities, until quite recently, from repairing the Yellow River Bridge near Tsinan or from resuming operation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Tang Shao-yi Appointed Adviser to the National Government

At a meeting of the State Council held at Nanking December 28 the veteran Chinese diplomat, Tang Shao-yi was appointed high adviser to the National Government. Mr. Tang is the first Chinese to be appointed to such a post.

Tang Shao-yi was a member of the first group of Chinese to be sent by the Chinese Government to America in 1872 to get their education. He is a native of the village of Fang-yu Hisenm Kwangtung province, to which place he returned several years ago, after long and valuable service rendered to his country. He returned to Shanghai about a year ago, and came into prominence during the H. S. presidential campaign, as he was an intimate friend of Herbert Hoover in North China at the time when Hoover, during the Boxer year of 1900, was the manager of the Kaiping mines. An incident of those atirring days was that Hoover rendered assistance to Tang and his family at the time when they were in danger of losing their lives, Mr. Tang was the last Premier of China under the Manchu regime and the first Premier after the revolution of 1911-12, as a result of which China was declared a Republic.

China's Strivings Towards a Modern Navy

Vice Admiral Chen Chu-liang, commander of the First Naval Squadron, and representative of Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, has prepared an elaborate program for expansion of the Chinese Navy to be presented at the National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference at Nanking. The proposed plan provides for the dispatch of naval students to study abroad, for the construction of naval bases at Hsiang-shan (Chekiang), Santu (Kiangsi), Yulin (Shensi), and Tsingtao, the building of warships of all classes including dreadnoughts, and the expansion of naval aviation.

"Japan Recognizes Chinese Sovereignty over Manchuria"

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

"Japan recognizes Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria"? Sheer nonsense. Let Japan denounce that, what does it matter with China? Manchuria is inherently part and parcel of China's territory, no matter whether any other nation recognizes it or not. And an infringement upon that sovereignty is an infringement upon China's national status, which insult must sooner or later be avenged so long as there is a single Chinese on the earth.

Imitating the note of Baron Y. Sakatani, who recently published a reply to Mr. Lloyd George in the *Japan Advertiser* denying Japan's annexation of Manchuria, Mr. Geo. Bronson Rea in the *Far Eastern Review* for November pretends to claim that "Japan recognizes Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria," even though she devotes tremendous energy to the development of that region, and thus provides a land of opportunity for millions of poverty-stricken people of Shantung, Chihli, and Honan. The falsehood and wayward exaggeration of this propagandistic statement is too apparent to anyone that has a little common sense of Japan's positively aggressive designs in Manchuria.

It is true that as a result of famines and civil wars in the last few years troops of Shantung, Chihli, Honan people have yearly removed to the three eastern provinces to find a living. But this emigration cannot be attributed to the "development" work of Japan. This influx into Manchuria is actuated by two causes:

First, the discreet and peaceful rule of a single head with the support of the allegiance of his inferiors of the three eastern provinces for quite a number of years has established the political, economic, and social conditions on a perfectly stable basis, and consequently created an enviable prosperity for the unfortunate people of Shantung, Chihli, and Honan provinces that have constantly been haunted by either droughts or floods;

Secondly, the physical constitution, the living mode, the traditional habits and tempers of the people of the three unhappy provinces are more adapted to Manchuria than to South China. It is these social and natural features of Manchuria that draws hoards of the poverty-stricken people. This phenomenon is very ordinary in every nation. Nearly every movement and distribution of the peoples in the world as well as the growth of nations clearly shows a tendency along this path. It is for this very reason that Manchuria is at the same time a paradise to millions of Koreans, who deserting the Japanese jurisdiction, continuously approach the Fengtien authorities, petitioning to be naturalized as Chinese! What Mr. Rea pictures of the emigrants from Shantung, Chihli, and Honan provinces is really a delineation of the pitiable plight of these Koreans.

Japan's Exploitation

What Japan has done and is doing in Manchuria is nothing more than exploitation, nothing more than economic encroachment, nothing more than monopolizing the vast and inexhaustible resources of that region by means of her web-like railway policy. The money is sucked out of the Chinese land and Chinese people, and whither does it flow? Not Japan? Now, the Japanese by means of the South Manchuria Railway and the Oriental Development Company have been dominating Manchuria and conducting experimental bureaus and laboratories and factories in different important centers along the various lines of the net-work of her railway, testing and making glassware and other things and using soybeans and Kaoliang for other purposes. They seize many magnesium mines and appropriate large tracts of Chinese land for other kinds of experimental stations. All the products and the money they obtain through these channels they send to Dairen, whence they tranship to Japan. These are the accomplished facts of Japan's exploitation work in Manchuria. It is these acts that the Japanese deem as bounteously beneficial to the Chinese people!

It is for the vast resources and producing power which Nature invests in Manchuria that attracts not merely the people of Shantung, Chihli, Honan, and Korea, but the Japanese themselves. The Japanese regard Manchuria indeed as their next home. Mr. Kumataro Honda, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, in the course of a talk before the Doki Club members, said:

"First, of all, they form the first line of national defense and secondly they produce foodstuffs and other requisites that are vitally necessary for us, and it is these two outstanding facts that invest Manchuria with great importance for us Japanese," This is the typically clear-cut statement of Japan's aggressive ambition in Manchuria from their own lips.

Is it by these words and acts that Japan recognizes Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria?

The Manchurian Question

Count Uchida's declarations to the editors of the leading New York papers that Japan desires neither to annex Manchuria nor to establish a protectorate there, etc. is merely throwing sand in the American eyes that she may do whatever she likes without the check from the outer world. Yet Mr. Rea, basing on this statement, maintains that Manchuria would remain a home of banditry and waste of desolation but for Japanese initiative and capital. Not to say that the National Government with the cessation of civil wars and the restoration of universal peace are endeavoring to carry out all kinds of constructive work, even if Manchuria be as badly neglected by the Chinese Government, as well as the Japanese and Mr. Rea describe, Japan has no right to push her influence into another sovereign territory. If the people are really ill provided and become impatient with their government, they may propose to it for improvement or rise in revolt and substitute it with a new and efficient one. Still there is no reason for Japanese intervention so far as the Japanese lives and legal and purely commercial interests in that region are not endangered, or the scale and nature of the endangerment, if any, does not justify the pretext of self-preservation. In view of this, the Japanese enterprise now in Manchuria is really on a very unstable basis. Their economic position in Manchuria is found on the persistent denunciations of the Chinese and the unfavorable criticism of the world.

The real purpose of the Japanese propaganda to disguise the fact and present the real situation in a false light is this: aware of her own incapability to carry on her aggressive designs in Manchuria, Japan has to resort to the cooperation of another state in order to shield off the Chinese antagonism and let the other party bear the brunt. It is in this spirit that Mr. Rea took much pity on the failure of an American loan to the South Manchuria Railway early this year. But if America did play into the hands of the Japanese railway policy in Manchuria, she would certainly have taken a decidedly false step. The primary object for any investment is to get benefit while the most prudent guarantees is security. The loan which is most secure is that welcomed by the people of the country wherein the money is invested, and what is most unsecure is that denounced by the people. Now, a large part of the Japanese loans to China is unsecure for the Chinese people have never given consent to it. This being the case, why the New York bankers should be induced to throw their money where the unsecurity is very palpable. If they really have a mind to undertake the development work in Manchuria, they may work together with China, who is the legal owner of Manchuria. If they deem that their participation with China is profitable, there is no necessity for them to go over to Japan. If they consider that it is unsecure and that China is not in a position to pay the interest, then is there any security in cooperation with Japan?

Nanking, Dec. 28, 1928. F. L. T.

The Revolt in Afghanistan

(*Bangkok Daily Mail, Dec. 11*)

Were the affair not so seriously tragic, humorists would be likely to call the present revolt in Afghanistan "The War of the Pants," for one of King Amanullah's reforms which caused the rebellion was his insistance of a change to European dress. Another was the removal of the veil by the women.

Since his recent tour of Europe, King Amanullah has been trying to effect an over-night Europeanization of his country, but he has met with strong opposition from conservative religious leaders and from the hill tribesmen.

Until he began his new plans, the King was a prominent candidate for a restored Caliphate, but his radical reforms are considered in many cases in direct opposition to the conservative elements of the Faith. And now his so-called reforms have actually brought about open rebellion, in which His Majesty is using the very modern Western method of killing by airplane bombs. Thousands of insurgents have paid the penalty of death because they did not want to be "reformed."

King Amanullah's mistake is obviously simple, He thought he could roll back centuries by a wave of the hand. He sought to enforce his reforms, rather than first showing a reason for them.

It is understandable that some of his reforms would prove of great benefit, but he should have introduced them gradually, meanwhile showing the benefits to be derived. But in any case whether or not his subjects adopt European dress is a minor matter which is certainly not worth thousands of lives.

As we have suggested before, His Majesty King Amanullah would do well to send a special commission to Siam to study the methods whereby this country has trodden the path of progress without compromising ancient traditions and ideals.

Street-Car Men Get Wage Increases After Long Strike

After a strike lasting almost four weeks, exclusive of a threeday interruption due to misunderstanding, the workers of the French Tramways and Electric Company in Shanghai returned to their work on Sunday, December 30, having gained wage increases, reduction in hours, some improvements in working conditions, and a promise of reinstatement of workers who were dismissed at the time of the three-day resumption of work after December 12. While all the demands of the strikers were not granted, there were definite gains, though it is understood that pay will not be granted for the strike period.

The offer of the Company, it is reported, was presented to a general meeting of the strikers on Saturday, December 29. Of the several hundred present, a number of militants favored carrying on to the bitter end, and when the Company's proposals were submitted about a hundred and fifty voted to reject same and carry on the strike. None voted to accept, but it was clear that many were weary of the struggle, and after some of the strike leaders visited the men personally on Saturday night and urged them to return, many reported for work on Sunday morning. By Sunday afternoon most of the service was resumed. The strike was over.

Peaceful Paralysis

This strike, lasting almost the entire month of December, completely paralyzed the street-car and autobus system in the French Concession in Shanghai. It was, however, entirely peaceful. The Company made no attempt to employ strike-breakers to run their cars, and the police did not interfere with the orderly movements of the striking men, who numbered more than twelve hundred in all.

The workers in this service first organized some years ago, and have had one or two successful strikes in the past. These workers, like others in Shanghai, were terrorized by the bitter official campaign waged against labor unions since the beginning of 1927 when so many hundreds of workers were killed, but early in October 1928 the union was reorganized, and it was decided to demand improvements in conditions, particularly with regard to wages, which were lower than in either the International Settement or the Chinese City.

At this time the Government was prepared to permit the formation of the union, especially as it was directed against a foreign company. The Kuomintang, in fact, took a friendly attitude toward the workers, and some prominent Kuomintang men took an active part in the work of the union. A list of the demands decided on by the workers was sent to the Company, it appears, through the Social Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai (Chinese) Municipality, but without result, except for an announcement by the Company that they were prepared to grant an increase of ten percent in the wages of workers of one or two years' service, and five per cent in the wages of those of six months' service.

30 Per Cent Increase Asked

The strike started on December 3, after all efforts to reach a friendly understanding with the Company had failed. The main demands were: Recognition of the union; no dismissal without cause; reinstatement of some dismissed without cause; increase of 30 per cent for all grades (bringing the wage level up to or higher than that in the International Settlement); eight-hour day; liberal gratuities for workers retiring after long service; double pay for holidays; submission of new regulations to Social Affairs Bureau of Shanghai (Chinese) Municipality for approval; medical attendance when necessary; pensions for workers incapacitated in execution of duties; contributions by Company to basic fund of union and to monthly upkeep of same; double pay for men at Chinese New Year; leave of absence to union officials when necessary; additional man on each car as door-opener; promotion based upon seniority and ability; filling of vacancies from among workers formerly employed.

After several days, a number of Chinese public bodies began to interest themselves in the strike. A prominent Chinese merchant, Mr. Doo Yue-sing, came forth as mediator, and, it was reported in both the Chinese and foreign press, was accepted as such by the Company. In conference with two representatives of the union, as well as two Kuomintang men (of whom Liu Yuing was prominent as a person very friendly to the labor movement), and representatives of the Social Affairs Bureau and the Shanghai Garrison, a tentative agreement was reached calling for $5 wage increase monthly, 8-hour day, recognition of union, free medical attendance, educational allowances, etc., and payment for the strike period. Upon the basis of this, the men returned to work on December 12, (except for about twenty dismissed), but the Company failed to send its representatives for the signing of the agreement on December 15, claiming that Mr. Doo had had no authority to speak for them. Upon learning of this, the men walked out again, and the following morning traffic was again at a standstill.

Wage Standards

As indicating the wage standards against which the men were on strike, a few general figures may be given. The highest rate for common labor (coolies) is $15, according to the men themselves, the lowest being $10.50, most wages approximating closer to the latter figure. Motormen and conductors received a minimum of $15, some getting up to $25 and a very few $30 (after long service), most getting between $15 and $20. Route controllers (regulators) received from $23 up, the highest being $42, and inspectors received from $30 to $60. These last two positions, of course, involve some responsibility and education

The local British press, of course, particularly the official British organ the *North China Daily News*, was insistent in its allegations that the men were forced on strike by "outside influences," though in fact they were perfectly satisfied with their conditions. These papers brought no evidence to substantiate these continually reiterated statements, however, and never published the wage scales which made the workers "perfectly satisfied."

According to the workers, wage scales were in some cases as much as $5 monthly lower than those paid in the International Settlement for similar classes of work, and much lower than the wages paid to streetcar and autobus men in the Chinese City. This statement was to some extent corroborated by men employed on the Settlement lines. There was general agreement that street-car men in the International Settlement could make much more side money ("knocking down" fares) than Frenchtown (or Chinese City) workers, amounting to at least a few dollars monthly, a substantial addition to the wage income which was almost impossible in the French Concession (or the Chinese City).

Sympathy for Strikers

The general attitude of the Company was that they would not consider any wage increase "unless the men return to work." There was wide sympathy for the strikers, who received both moral and financial support from different sources, including other labor unions locally. The strike being against a foreign company, a number of Chinese commercial bodies passed resolutions of sympathy, and even appealed to the Company to settle the strike. The active help of the local Kuomintang, and individual Kuomintang members, has already been noted.

Regular meetings were held by the strikers, and a limi ed amount of strike relief was given to those most in need, funds being contributed by sympathizers. The strike throughout was generally in the hands of the striking workers themselves, though certain Kuomintang men, particularly Liu Yuing (formerly prominent in the Shanghai Federation of Labor), were also active. Most of the strike committee consisted of actual workers on the trams or buses, or in the power station or repair shops. The clerical employees of the Company did not join the strike, and a few men in the power station also continued work, it is said. Electric light and power supply, and the water supply of the French Concession, all in the hands of the same Company, were maintained throughout the strike.

Overtures by Company

On December 24, at a meeting of the strike committee, a conductor reported that the Company had proposed, through the traffic manager, concessions involving 15 per cent wage increase, a nine-hour day, an additional conductor on every car, and reinstatement of men dismissed December 12.

This was rejected by the men, but later a more liberal offer was made through the traffic manager, involving a flat increase of $3 for all employees of the traffic and mechanical departments, the eight-hour day for the traffic departments and nine for the shopmen, two conductors for each street-car, and reinstatement of men dismissed in connection with the strike.

This proposal was submitted to the meeting of the strikers on December 29, and though there was much opposition to its acceptance, the strike-weary men, who had received very scanty material support, mostly gave in when appealed to by an active member of the strike committee, and returned to work.

The improvements gained are substantial ones, but if, as is understood, the Company fails to compensate the men for the strike period, it means a loss of some twenty-four days' pay. Also, there is on official recognition of the union, though it is reported that an agreement is to be signed between the Company and a body representing the workers.

As usual, Communist elements took advantage of the strike to distribute a considerable amount of their propaganda in the form of leaflets, one of which the *North-China Daily News* accepted as evidence that "Kuomintang agitators had held the strikers in leash."

The Development of Modern Libraries in China

BY WU KWAN-TSING

CHINESE libraries have their origin in remote antiquity, when the conception of libraries was different from what it is today, for it has undergone many changes since the beginning of these institutions. Public libraries were said to begin from the time of Yao. They were government institutions. During the three Dynasties the librarian was appointed to take charge of a national collection of official gazettes and archives. In the Chow Dynasty there was the Imperial Library of the house of Chow. According to Shih Chi, Lao Tze, the venerable philosopher, was its custodian, or, as we call it to-day, the librarian. Modern scholars unanimously agree in recognizing Lao Tze as the first Chinese librarian. It was in this very library where Confucius had opportunity to read and transcribe the records of 120 kingdoms.

The Chinese library has a history of over 4,000 years, though the nature of it was necessarily different from what it is nowadays. After the revolution of 1911 and especially after the Nationalist Movement, new incentives were given to the library movement.

Kind of Libraries

Generally speaking, libraries can be broadly divided into three main groups, namely, public libraries, school libraries and private libraries. The Commercial Press Library, or the Oriental Library, may be cited as an example of a private library. It represents the effort of a private company. Unfortunately, most of the private libraries are too classical and are intelligible to the well-educated only.

Buildings

According to Dr. A. E. Bostwick after his visit to Chinese libraries a couple of years ago, most of the public library buildings are usually old academies, residences or parts of temples that have been assigned by the government. The buildings are rudimentary and unattractive, to say nothing of the equipments therein. They are not fire-proof, and a fire would cause a great disaster and loss. Ventilation, light, and heating plans are utterly neglected in this kind of libraries. These observations, however, do not apply to some of the newer libraries in some big cities. As to school libraries, the buildings are better equipped. In some cases steel stacks for the prevention of fire are provided. They are built on a scientific basis. The Tsing Hwa University Library, the Metropolitan Library in Peiping, and the Central University Library in Nanking, deserve special mention in connection with their up-to-date and well-equipped buildings.

Library Movement and Organization

In spite of the unsettled conditions in China, the Library movement in recent years has progressed by leaps and bounds. Enthusiastic attention is being focused on this comparatively recent activity. The Library Association of China was formally inaugurated in April, 1925, under whose auspices the "Library Science Quarterly" is issued. During its inauguration ceremony, Dr. Liang Chi-chao, an eminent scholar, in his address, suggested two responsibilities that the institution should face, namely, 1. to develop a "Chinese library science", and 2., to cultivate administrative personnel for Chinese libraries. Then he suggested a few hopes as follows:

1. To establish a model library at a central locality. (This is now taken place by the Metropolitan library in Peiping.)
2. To organize two groups to discuss the technical matters of classification and cataloguing separately. (These have been functioned very well under the auspices of the Library Association of China.)
3. To attach a library school to this model library. (This can easily be realized when the Central library at Nanking is established.
4. To make this model library entirely open to the public and to allow books to be drawn out for home use. (We have many cases of this already.)
5. To provide sufficient funds in order to compile a bibliographic encyclopedia. (This is now in preparation by Mr. Liang himself.)

Three years have elapsed since the inauguration ceremony. Continuous petty wars have reduced China to a woeful state of direful impoverishment and destitution. In spite of all these, the library movement is making headway. The aforesaid institution has been functioning very satisfactorily. Under its stimulus and guidance, local library orgainizations have been established in important cities to discuss various matters related to library. Then Dr. Arthur E. Bostwich's visit as representative of the American Library Association during the inauguration ceremony of the China Library Association was of much influence to the library movement in China, as he afforded new impetus and inspiration. As a matter of fact, the library movement has been greatly accelerated after his visit. The annual meeting of the Library Association of China is to take place this coming January at the University of Nanking. We are very sure that resolutions passed in this conference will be of great consequence to the future library movement. It will no doubt add new vigor to the movement.

The Chinese renaissance has also contributed to the movement. Books are no longer published in the academic, classical type, but are in the vernacular language, so that world knowledge is comprehendsible to all people. Another thing worth mentioning is that recently there is an abundance of literature on library science, including administration, organization, bibliography, cataloguing, classification, indexing and related topics pouring out from the press. Exhibitions were also made of rare manuscripts and valuable books in order to call them to the attention of the people. Propaganda has been made for the purpose of rousing up the illiterates and with the intention that this library movement would be made plain to every stratum of society.

Boxer Indemnity Fund

Miss Wood, the librarian of the Central China University at Wuchang, was the first one to advocate the use of the American boxer indemnity fund for library purposes. As a result, the China Foundation for Education and Culture was requested by the Association for the Advancement of Education to appropriate part of the Sino-American Boxer Indemnity Fund for library purposes. Boone Library School has been given a grant of a total of $12,000 each year for three years for the training of librarians. The Metropolitan Library of Peiping is operated under the support of this foundation. Similar libraries are under plan but are not far forward as yet in their realization.

Library Education in China

The afore-mentioned Boone Library School is the first institution to offer library courses. It was founded in 1920 under the direction of Miss Wood. This school is also credited with the introduction of travelling libraries which have been carried remarkably well. Likewise, in view of the scarcity of trained men, quite a number of universities have also added library science courses on their curricula. Summer schools and short courses on library science have also been given in various cities. In spite of all these efforts, the insufficiency of adequately trained men is keenly felt as there are frequent calls for library services.

Attitude of Educational Authorities on Library Movements

Ever since the establishment of the Republic, social education was put in the national program. Among other duties, the supervision and promotion of public libraries were taken up by the Ministry of Education. In 1915 it issued an order embodying eleven regulations which emphasized promotion, organization and administration of public libraries. Approximately a year ago, the University Council (now the Ministry of Education) promulgated fifteen articles on libraries. These indicate the effort of educational authorities in advocating library enterprises. In the spring of 1928, the educational conference in Nanking, attended by prominent educators of the whole country, passed an important resolution on the steps of development of libraries for the whole country. A brief text of the resolution is as follows:

1. The training of librarians. The principles and technique of library administration and organization should be emphasized in the training of future librarians.

2. The completion of a national system of libraries. A central library commission should be appointed for the following: to plan for the organization of national libraries, to investigate the present status of the existing libraries in different provinces, to promote and carry out the future plans of the organization of public libraries, and finally to bring the public libraries into closer relation with society. Reports of the steps of procedure of library activities should be presented for examination.

3. The completion of the system of library administration. Directors should be appointed to supervise and to direct library activities for this purpose.

A Proposed National System of Libraries for China

Mr. Li Siao-yuen, librarian of the University of Nanking, has formulated a proposed national system of libraries for China early in 1927. It will be worthwhile to bring out some of the important points here. He first pointed out four objects of a library as follows:

1. To preserve Chinese culture and to introduce thoughts from outside of China.

2. To provide materials for reference and research purposes.

3. To enable all people in China have chances to read.

4. To advocate and promote library science and activities so that popular education could be extended and efficiently carried out.

He then proposed the following libraries:

1. National Chung-San library.
2. Provincial libraries.
3. Public libraries.
4. School libraries:
1. College libraries
2. Middle school and normal school libraries
3. Primary school library and children's libraries.

Under each class, he suggested its general principles, organization, budget, proposed activities and the principles of circulation. It would take a considerable space here to reproduce his whole plan which, if realized, would surely open a new epoch in the history of Chinese libraries. Of course, it cannot be carried out within a short time under the present financial stress. It is encouraging, however, to note that a plan for a national library is being discussed by the educational authorities here in Nanking. With this start, the subsequent prospect of Mr. Li's deliberative plan will be promising.

Two Conflicting Ideas

Despite growing interest and increasing attention to the library movement, we have, unfortunately, two conflicting ideas toward the library in China, both in the extreme. The first one is the prevalent idea that the library is still as a depository for books. The signboard bearing those words, "Important place for storing books, loafers are not admitted" are deeply engraved in one's brain. Parallel to this is the egoistic idea of Chao Meng-fu, a well-known Chinese scholar, that loaning books to others is against filial piety. Not a few people still imbue their minds with these backward ideas. Contrary to this sort of notions we have still another class of people who think that the library is a public place where they can go freely without due regard to orderliness. They therefore intentionally neglect the regulations of the library, thinking they can do what they like in the library since it is supposed to be a public institution. We should endeavor to reconcile the conservative idea on the one hand and the radical idea on the other so that people will realize the real nature of libraries.

A Few Problems

There is no doubt that the modern library movement, though slow and in its infant stage, is making headway steadily. The stage of relative perfection is by no means far if we all strive cooperatively and whole-heartedly. There are a great many problems confronting us. The following are a few of the most out-standing ones which need prompt attention.

1. The problem of a national system of classification and filing in Chinese libraries. As I mentioned above, the classification system in China is not consistent. Furthermore, the filing system also varies. Each library has its own system and each one disagrees with the other. For instance, there has been recently controversies in connection with the filing system. The best way to meet this situation is to organize two separate committees to study the matters thoroughly. Once allotted to separate committees of experts, they surely would be satisfactorily standardized. After a standard system has been decided the rest should accordingly be discarded in order to attain efficiency and uniformity. Bostwick firmly believed that if Chinese librarians can agree on some uniform method in all these things the progress of libraries in China will be greatly advanced; otherwise it will be correspondingly retarded.

2. The problem of inter-library loans. Inter-library loans in Western countries is a very common affair, the results of which are proved to be very satisfactory. By thus doing the privilege of one library can be extended to another. Unfortunately, this is seldom practiced in China. The system will relieve many difficulties in Chinese libraries, to be sure. It will make valuable books accessible to those libraries whose readers may wish to use such books. At the same time mutual help and a cooperative spirit may be fostered through the practice.

3. The problem of bridging the gap between the too radical and the too conservative conceptions of public libraries mentioned elsewhere in this article. These two identically opposite notions should be reconciled. We should know that the library is a public benefaction and at the same time we must pay absolute attention to the regulations. This can be best achieved by giving popular lectures on the services of libraries. A sense of public morality and regard of public sentiments should be deeply implanted in the minds of the people.

4. The problem of free access and home use. These are considered as two foundation stones of modern American practices. Unfortunately, they are seldom carried out in China. The modern library is no longer considered as being monopolized by a cultured few, but it is for the whole community. As education is being popularized, these problems need careful consideration. Effort should be made to enable libraries to become as useful and as freely accessible to the reading public as possible.

The above are, to my mind, several of the most important problems. There are many other problems such as administration, building, indexing, code of cataloguing, etc., etc., that remain to be solved. It is encouraging to note that in the coming library annual conference, there will be six different groups discussing these significent topics.

In conclusion, we hardly need assert that Chinese libraries are far from being perfect. There is still an enormous amount of work ahead. Strenuous efforts should be exerted in this stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction. In order to extend the mental horizon of our people, which is no doubt very essential, libraries, as effective factors, are indispensible. It is a truism to say that "librariology" is not an exotic science, and therefore China should not copy from Western countries blindly. Instead she should adopt those ideas that are really practicable and suitable to her needs and should preserve those of her own that are valuable, because she has something unique and worthy. With the patronage and support of the government and the hearty cooperation of those who are interested in the movement, let us all anticipate optimistically the bright future that is fast approaching.

Nanking, December 27, 1928.

Chiang Kai-shek Issues Manifesto on Military Disbandment Conference

A manifesto setting forth the aims and mission of the national military reorganization and disbandment conference which commenced its sessions at Nanking during the week was issued on New Year's Day by President Chiang Kai-shek.

The main points in the manifesto, as summarized by the *Ta Chung* news agency, are as follows:

1. A comparison of the abolition of the system of Shogun in Japan and the subsequent military reorganization with the plans of the coming National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference.
2. China need not be indignant against Japan's aggression, but should study the reasons why Japan has become a strong and prosperous nation.
3. The effect of the voluntary surrender of the Japanese Shoguns, and the centralization of authority in the person of the Mikado.
4. The steps taken in the reorganization of the Japanese National Army following the abolition of the amalgamated system of the Shogunate.
5. A comparison between Chinese and Japanese military leaders showing the backwardness of the Chinese military leaders in their discipline and training.
6. The impediment to national unification caused by the Pei-yang militarists in holding spheres of influence for themselves.
7. The examples of outstanding militarists' opposition to the Central Government copied by the minor militarists.
8. A record of the downfall of the mayor and minor militarists during the seventeen years of incessant civil warfare just concluded.
9. China should follow the various Powers in their rehabilitation measures.
10. The centralization of military, governmental, and diplomatic authority in the Central Government is essential for the establishment of a stable government.
11. The centralization of military authority in the United States of America and Germany as proofs of the necessity of the centralization of the nation's military power.
12. An equitable distribution of responsibility as instructed by the Leader in his "Plans of National Reconstruction" does not mean the separation of military authority from the civil authority of the Government.
13. Faithful observers of the Three Peoples' Principles will not utilize there military power to fight one another.
14. The present National Government is the Central Government of the Kuomintang and not a government of any individual.
15. The aim of the National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference is to adjust the national military system and also the nation's finances.
16. The military leaders of the National Government must not become militarists and fill finance offices of the Government with their personal appointees.
17. We ought to unite together and cooperate with one another in order to show Revolutionary spirit.

How the China Question Affects Japanese Politics

(Japan Chronicle, Dec. 23)

Some searching questions were asked by Opposition members regarding diplomatic, financial and other matters, when the representatives of the Lower House were invited to the Premier's official residence on the 20th instant. Mr. Nagai Ryutaro, a Minseito member, was the first to formulate questions, when Mr. Mitsuchi, Minister of Finance, had explained the new Budget to them. His questions were in reference to the China problem, and he prefaced his questions by saying that he needed information from the necessity of studying the new Budget properly. He asked what was the present state of the Sino-Japanese negotiations for the settlement of the Tsinan affair. Some time ago, he said, the Government openly announced that Japan's basic terms of settlement were an apology from the Nationalist Government, the punishment of the Chinese responsible for the incident, indemnification by that Government for the damage inflicted on Japanese life and property, and guarantees of safety for the future. Was this attitude still maintained by the Government? It seemed that the Nationalist Government was demanding the evacuation of Shantung by the Japanese troops as the pre-requisite for the opening of the negotiations for the settlement of the affair, but was it the intention of the Government to maintain the troops there until the four terms of settlement enumerated above had been accepted by the Nationalist Government and perfect tranquility had been restored in Tsinan and district? What was the Government's reason for advising General Chang Hsueh-liang in July this year through Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, not to reach a compromise with the Nanking Government? Did this advice bring about the desired result?

Mukden and Nanking

According to reports recently received from Mukden and Nanking, the Mukden-Nanking compromise was in the process of realisation, with the result that the advice tendered by the Government to General Chang was proving fruitless. Was this really the case? Many foreigners openly ascribed the tragic death of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin to a Japanese plot. This was a serious charge. Bushido denounced murder by plotting as a very shameful act; fair play was the traditional spirit of the Japanese people. The allegation by foreign accusers that Japan was seeking to satisfy her ambitious designs upon Manchuria and Mongolia by plot did her a grave injustice. How, then, was it that the Government had failed to make full inquiries into the tragic incident, which occurred in the South Manchuria Railway zone, and make public the results of these investigations quickly, so as to vindicate the honor of the Japanese nation? Equally objectionable was it that the Government had hitherto failed to make public the results of its inquiries into the case of the late Mr. Tsai, the Chinese diplomatic commissioner, who was killed during the Tsinan affair. These instances of negligence served to deepen foreign suspicions about Japan. It was reported that the Government was conducting negotiations with the Nationalist Government at present in connection with the tariff question. What progress had these parleys made?

The Customs Tariff

The Nationalist Government was credited with the intention of adopting, on the whole, the graded tariff agreed upon at the Customs Conference at Peking a few years ago. If this report was true, was the increased revenue from the revised tariff to be employed for the purposes to be determined on consultation among the Powers concerned, as the decision reached at the Customs Conference had it, or was its employment to be left to the discretion of the Nationalist Government. The boycotts of Japanese goods in North, Central and South China and in the South Seas had assumed proportions unheard of in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations, and there was even a report that the Nationalist authorities were directing such agitations. What was the cause of this deplorable state of things, and what measures did the Government take to cope with the situation? Was there any prospect of these agitations subsiding in the near future?

Premier's Reply

General Tanaka, the Premier, replying, said that the Government had opened negotiations with the Nationalist Government for the settlement of the Tsinan affair, in accordance with the settled policy, but for some unknown reasons the Nationalist Government suddenly changed its attitude in the midst of the parleys and insisted upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shantung, with the result that the negotiations had reached a deadlock. The Government had not advised General Chang Hsueh-liang to refrain from reaching a compromise with the Nanking Government, the Premier said. What it had done was to convey its wishes to him by way of calling attention. The Government had acted in this way because it feared that in the circumstances prevailing at the time a Mukden-Nanking compromise would be very prejudicial to Japanese interests. Bloodshed had barely been averted between Nanking and Mukden at that time. In the North, Marshal Chang Tso-lin had met with an untimely death, and although General Chang Hsueh-liang had assumed the supreme control of the Three Eastern Provinces, the situation in Manchuria was then in a state of chaos. Nor had the Nationalist Government been put on a secure basis. Unification had been restored only in name, and there was much doubt as to the ability of that Government to control the situation. Moreover, the foreign policy of the Nationalist Government had been far from reasonable, and there was every sign of international good faith being deliberately set at defiance. With that Government in such a mood, Japan, China's immediate neighbor, could not but feel much uneasiness. The Japanese Government had, therefore, concluded that for Mukden to reach a compromise with Nanking precipitately was too hasty and unwise, and thought fit to draw the attention of General Chang to Japan's point of view.

Marshal Chang's Death

The death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin was deeply to be deplored. The Government was conscious of the necessity of making clear the full circumstances connected with his tragic death and had been making all that it could to probe the matter. There were, however, circumstances which rendered this investigation supremely difficult, and this was causing delay in the investigation.

As regards the death of Mr. Tsai, the Chinese diplomatic commissioner, it was, in his opinion, inevitable, said the Premier. At the time, a very disturbed situation prevailed at Tsinan. Many Chinese put up a fight against the Japanese troops, resulting in the outbreak of street-fighting. The Japanese troops were naturally confronted with the necessity of searching all houses from which they were fired upon. When they were engaged in this action, they were heavily fired upon from a certain house. On investigation, they found large quantities of arms and ammunition in this house, and the fact having been established, beyond all doubt, that firing had come from it, its inmates were accordingly dealt with. In the confusion, there was no means of ascertaining who were killed on the Chinese side.

Boycott of Japan

So far as the tariff question was concerned, the Premier further replied, he was not in a position to make any detailed explanation, as the matter was actually under discussion. On the whole, however, it was expected that the spirit of the Customs Conference at Peking would be adhered to. The anti-Japanese situation in China was very serious. Seeing that some of the reports in the possession of the Government said that Kuomintang agitators were carrying on the boycott in the belief that by harassing Japanese interests by such means they could improve the position of the Nationalist Government *vis-a-vis* Japan better than by diplomatic means, it was probably difficult to put a speedy end to it. The Government, was nevertheless, doing all it could to prevent the spread of the agitation by explaining to the Chinese officials and people at many places how harmful the boycott of Japanese goods was to the interests of both countries. As to the extent of the losses the boycott movement was inflicting on Japanese interests, it was not so serious as some reports alleged, judging from reports reaching official quarters.

Shantung Expedition

Mr. Nagai, after thanking the Premier for his detailed replies, put further questions. The Premier said that the Japanese troops would not be withdrawn unless the Nationalist Government guaranteed the safety of Japanese lives and property in that province, but what did the Premier mean by guarantees. Mr. Nagai asked? Did not the Government regard the present position of the Nationalist Government as practically the same as when the Japanese Government advised General Chang? The Premier said that as the Nanking Government had defied international good faith, the Government had suggested to General Chang that he should not arrange for a compromise with that Government, but was not the action of the Government determined at a Cabinet Council on July 17th and the wishes of the Government conveyed to the Chinese General two days later through Mr, Hayashi, the Consul-General at Mukden? It was on the very day that the wishes of the Government conveyed to General Chang that the Nationalist Government handed to Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul at Nanking, its Note repudiating the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce. Such being the case, it was difficult to understand the Premier's statement that the Government had advised General Chang against a compromise because the Nationalist

(Continued on page 255)

Text of Sino-British Tariff Autonomy Treaty

The following is the text of the new commercial treaty signed between Great Britain and China at Nanking, December 20 1928.

His Excellency, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

Desiring to strengthen the good relations which happily exist between them and to facilitate and extend trade and commerce between their respective countries,

Have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Excellency, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

His Excellency, Doctor Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China;

who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1

It is agreed that all provisions of the existing treaties between the High Contracting Parties which limit in any way the right of China to settle her national customs tariff in such way as she may think fit are hereby abrogated, and that the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply.

Article 2.

The nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever to pay in the territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies and China respectively any duties, internal charges or taxes upon goods imported or exported by them other than or higher than those paid on goods of the same origin by British and Chinese nationals respectively, or by nationals of any other foreign country.

Article 3.

His Britannic Majesty agrees to the abrogation of all provisions of the existing treaties between the High Contracting Parties which limit the right of China to impose tonnage dues at such rates as she may think fit.

In regard to tonnage dues and all matters connected therewith, Chinese ships in those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies and British ships in China, shall receive treatment not less favorable than that accorded to the ships of any other foreign country.

Article 4.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. It shall come into force on the date on which the two Parties shall have notified each other that ratification has been effected.

The Chinese and English texts of the present treaty have been carefully compared and verified; but in the event of there being a difference of meaning between the two the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done at Nanking, the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the twentieth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON

ANNEX I

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to the Treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm my understanding that:

1. Articles produced or manufactured in those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and imported into China, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in China and imported into the said territories of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, as regards import duties, internal taxation, transit dues and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

2. Articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in the said territories of His Britannic Majesty and exported to China, shall receive, as regards export duties, internal taxation and transit dues, levied before export, and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Excellency,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of to-day's date, reading as follows:—

"With reference to the Treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm my understanding that:

1. Articles produced or manufactured in those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and imported into China, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in China and imported into the said territories of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, as regards import duties, internal taxation, transit dues and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

2. Articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in the said territories of His Britannic Majesty and exported to China, shall receive, as regards export duties, internal taxation and transit dues, levied before export, and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country."

I hereby confirm that your understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Sir Miles W. Lampson,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China, Nanking.

ANNEX II

Nanking December 20, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to the treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to assure Your Excellency, on behalf of His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State and the Government of India, that the rights of those governments to benefit by those provisions of existing treaties which limit in any way the right of China to settle her customs tariff or to impose tonnage dues at such rates as she may think fit are renounced by His Majesty as from the entry into force of the treaty.

I have also the honor to assure Your Excellency that His Majesty renounces His rights in respect of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and all His non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates.

I shall be glad to receive the assurance of the National Government of the Republic of China that goods produced or manufactured in any of the parts of His Majesty's territories mentioned above or in any of the territories under their administration or in any territory under His Majesty's suzerainty or in any territory in respect of which a mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa will be accorded most-favored-nation treatment in China, so long as goods produced or manufactured in China receive in such territory treatment as favorable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

I shall also be glad to receive the assurance of the National Government of the Republic of China that articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to any of the territories mentioned above will receive most-favored-nation treatment as regards export duties, internal taxation or transit dues, levied before export, or matters connected therewith, so long as goods produced or manufactured in such territory and exported to China receive in corresponding matters treatment as favor-

able as that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Excellency,

I hereby take note of the renunciation by His Britannic Majesty of rights of His Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, and of the Government of India, as from the entry into force of the treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China to benefit by the provisions of existing treaties which limit in any way the right of China to settle her customs tariff or to impose tonnage dues at such rates as she may think fit I also take note of the renunciation by His Majesty of His rights in respect of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and all His non-self-government Colonies and Protectorates.

I have the honor, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, to assure you that goods produced or manufactured in any of the parts of His Majesty's territories mentioned above or in any of the territories under their administration or in any territory under His Majesty's suzerainty or in any territory in respect of which a mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa will receive most-favoured-nation treatment in China, so long as goods produced or manufactured in China receive in such territory treatment as favorable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

I have also to assure you, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to any of the territories mentioned above will receive most-favored-nation treatment as regards export duties, internal taxation or transit dues, levied before export, of matters connected therewith, so long as goods produced or manufactured in such territory and exported to China receive in corresponding matters treatment as favorable as that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Sir Miles W. Lampson,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China,
Nanking.

ANNEX III

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to the treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to state that it is my understanding that the *advalorem* rates of duty or the specific rates based thereon in the National Customs Tariff to be adopted by the National Government are the same as the rates which were discussed and provisionally agreed upon at the Tariff Conference of 1926 and that these are the maximum rates to be levied on British goods: furthermore, that these will remain the maximum rates on such goods for a period of at least one year from the date of enforcement of the tariff: and that two month's notice will be given of the coming into force of the said tariff.

I shall be glad if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the correctness of the above.

In view of the doubt and anxiety that may arise amongst my nationals in regard to the effect which the new tariff may have on their trade if the various levies other than customs duties now being collected remain in force after the coming into operation of the national tariff rates, I would remind Your Excellency of the proclamation issued by the National Government of the Republic of China at Nanking on July 20th, 1927, announcing their intention to take as soon as possible the necessary steps effectively to abolish likin, native customs dues, coast-trade duties and all other taxes on imported goods whether levied in transit or on arrival at destination, and I should welcome some assurance on behalf of the National Government that it is their intention that goods having once paid import duty to the Maritime Customs in accordance with the rates imposed in the new or any subsequent national tariff will be freed as soon as possible from any levies of the nature specified in the above-mentioned proclamation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Excellency,

With reference to Your Excellency's note of to-day's date, I have the honor to confirm the correctness of your understanding that the *ad valorem* rates of duty or the specific rates based there on in the national customs tariff to be adopted by the National Government are the same as the rates which were discussed and provisionally agreed upon at the Tariff Conference in 1926 and that these are the maximum rates to be levied on British goods: furthermore, that these will remain the maximum rates on such goods for a period of at least one year from the date of enforcement of the tariff: and that two months' notice will be given of the coming into force of the said tariff.

Furthermore, I am glad to be able to confirm, on behalf of the National Government, the terms of their proclamation of July 20th, 1927, and to give you the assurance which you request that it is their intention that goods having once paid import duty to the Maritime Customs in accordance with the rates imposed in the new or any subsequent national tariff will be freed as soon as possible from any levies of the nature specified in the above-mentioned proclamation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Sir Miles W. Lampson,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China,
Nanking.

ANNEX IV

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Excellency,

With reference to the Treaty signed this day, I hereby declare on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China that it is their intention to apply the new customs tariff uniformly on all land and sea frontiers of China and that, as from the date of the coming into force of the new tariff, the preferential rates at present levied on goods imported or exported by land frontier will accordingly be abolished.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Sir Miles W. Lampson,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China,
Nanking.

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the note of to-day's date in which Your Excellency declares on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China that it is their intention to apply the new customs tariff uniformly on all land and sea frontiers of China and that, as from the date of the coming into force of the new tariff, the preferential rates at present levied on goods imported or exported by land frontier will accordingly be abolished.

I have taken due note of this declaration with which His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are in full agreement.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

Text of Preliminary Treaty of Amity and Commerce Between Portugal and China

The following is the text of the new treaty of amity and commerce signed between Portugal and China at Nanking December 19, 1928.

The Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal, being equally animated by the desire to strengthen the ties of friendship which have happily subsisted between the two countries for more than four hundred years and to promote and consolidate their commercial relations, have resolved to conclude a Preliminary Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and have for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Portugal:

Mr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, Officer of the Order of S. Tiago de Espada and Grand Cross of Chia Ho, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to China;

Who, having met and communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I

The two High Contracting Parties agree that the customs tariff and all matters related thereto shall be regulated exclusively by their respective national legislations.

It is further agreed that each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other, with respect to customs and all related matters, treatment in no way less able than the treatment accorded to any other country.

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall not be compelled, under amy pretext whatever, to pay within the territories of the other Party any duties, internal charges or taxes upon the importation or exportation of merchandise, higher or other than those paid by the nationals of the country or by the nationals of any other country.

Article II

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be subject, in the territories of the other Party, to the laws and juridiction of the law courts of that Party, to which they shall have free and easy access for the enforcement and defence of their rights.

Article III

The two High Contracting Parties have decided to enter as soon as possible into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation based on the principles of absolute equality and non-discrimination in their commercial relations and mutual respect for sovereignty.

Article IV

The present Treaty has been drawn up in two copies in Chinese, Portuguese, and English. In case of any difference of interpretation, the English text shall be held to prevail.

Article V

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into force on the day on which the two Governments shall have notified each other that the ratification has been effected.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done at Nanking this nineteenth day of the twelfth month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the nineteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and twentyeight.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
(Signed) JOAO ANTONIO DE BIANCHI

ANNEX I

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to state that Articles II of the Treaty signed this day between China and Portugal shall be understood to begin to be operative on January 1st, 1930. Before such date the Chinese Government will make detailed arrangements with the Portuguese Government for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over Portuguese citizens in Chinese territory. Failing such arrangements on the said date, Portuguese citizens shall be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdiction from a date to be fixed by China, after having come to an agreement for the abolition of extraterritoriality with all the Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties, it being understood that such a date shall be applicable to all such Powers.

By "Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties" shall be meant those Powers, other than China, which directly participated in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington in 1921-22.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Mr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi,
Portuguese Minister to China,
Nanking.

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to state that Article II of the Treaty signed this day between China and Portugal shall be understood to begin to be operative on January 1st, 1930. Before such date the Chinese Government will make detailed arrangements with the Portuguese Government for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over Portuguese citizens in Chinese territory. Failing such arrangements on the said date, Portuguese citizens shall be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdictiou from a date to be fixed by China, after having come to an agreement for the abolition of extraterritoriality with all the Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties, it being understood that such a date shall be applicable to all such Powers.

"By Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties' shall be meant those Powers, other than China, which directly participated in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington in 1921-22."

I have the honor to state that the Portuguese Government is in full agreement with the above statements.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JOAO ANTONIO DE BIANCHI

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

ANNEX II

DECLARATION

I have the honor to declare that on or before January 1st, 1930 the Civil Code and the Commercial Code, in addition to other codes and laws now in force, will be duly promulgated by the National Government of the Republic of China.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

ANNEX III

DECLARATION

In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to declare that, when Portuguese citizens cease to enjoy the privileges of consular jurisdiction and other special privileges, and when the relations between the two countries are on a footing of perfect equality, the Chinese citizens, subject to the limitations prescribed in Portuguese laws and regulations, enjoy the right to live and trade and to acquire property in any part of the Portuguese territory, will grant the same rights to Portuguese citizens in China, subject to the limitations to be prescribed in its laws and regulations.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

ANNEX IV

JOINT DECLARATION

It is understood that Portuguese citizens in Chinese territories and Chinese citizens in Portuguese territories shall hereafter pay such taxes or imposts as may be prescribed in the laws and regulations duly promulgated by the Chinese and the Portuguese Government respectively, provided that such taxes or imposts are not other or higher than those paid by the nationals of any other country.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
(Signed) JOAO ANTONIO DE BIANCHI

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ANNEX V

Nan ng, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to Article I of the Treaty signed between us this day, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to confirm my understanding that the said Article shall be interpreted to include the following principle:—

Articles produced or manufactured in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subject, on their importation into the territory of the other Party or on their exportation from its own territory to the territory of the other Party, to any duties, internal charges or taxes other or higher than those paid, respectively, on like articles produced or manufactured in and imported from any other country, or on articles produced or manufactured in the country and exported to any other, country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JOAO ANTONIO DE BIANCHI

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"With reference to Article I of the Treaty signed between us this day, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to confirm my understanding that the said Article shall be interpreted to include the following principle:—

"Articles produced or manufactured in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subject, on their importation into the territory of the other Party or on their exportation from its own territory to the territory of the other Party, to any duties, internal charges or taxes other or higher than those paid, respectively, on like articles produced or manufactured in and imported from any other country, or on like articles produced or manufactured in the country and exported to any other country."

I have the honor to confirm the correctness of the above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Mr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi,
Portuguese Minister to China,
Nanking.

ANNEX VI

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Referring to the Treaty signed between us this day and the Annexes thereto, I have the honor to state that it is my understanding that the word "territory" or "territories" used in the said Treaty as well as in the Declarations and Notes exchanged, includes the possessions and colonies of each of the High Contracting Parties.

I shall be happy if Your Excellency will confirm the correctness of the above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Mr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi,
Portuguese Minister of China,
Nanking.

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"Referring to the Treaty signed between us this day and the Annexes thereto, I have the honor to state that it is my understanding that the word "territory" or "territories" used in the said Treaty as well as in the Declarations and Notes exchanged, includes the possessions and colonies of each of the High Contracting Parties." I have the honor to confirm the correctness of the above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JOAO ANTONIO DE BIANCHI

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

Text of Treaty Regulating Tariff Relations Between China and Sweden

Signed at Nanking, December 20, 1928

The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Sweden, mutually animated by a desire to maintain the ties of friendship which happily exist between the two countries and wishing to consolidate and extend the commercial intercourse between them, have, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty designed to facilitate these objects, named as their Plenipotentiaries;

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China;

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

His Majesty the King of Sweden;

Baron C. Leijonhufvud, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of Sweden in China;

who, having exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following treaty between the two countries.

Article I

All provisions which appear in treaties hitherto concluded and in force between China and Sweden relating to rates of duty on imports and exports of merchandise, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in China shall be annulled and become inoperative, and the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply subject, however, to the condition that each of the High Contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other with respect to the above specified and any related matters treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country.

The nationals of neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay, within the territories of the other, any duties, internal charges or taxes upon their importations and exportations other or higher than those which are paid by nationals of the country or by nationals of any other country.

Article II

The present Treaty has been drawn up in two copies in Chinese, Swedish and English. In case of any difference of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

Article III

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure, by Sweden subject to the approval of the Riksdag, and shall come into force on the day on which the High Contracting Parties shall have notified each other that ratification has been effected.

In testimony whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers have signed this Treaty and have affixed our respective seals.

Done at Nanking the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the twentieth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(sgd.) CHENGTING T. WANG
(sgd.) CARL LEIJONHUFVUD

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to Article 1 of the Treaty signed between us this day, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to confirm my understanding that the said Article shall be interpreted to include the following:—

Articles produced or manufactured in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subject, on their importation into the territory of the other Party or on their exportation from its own territory to the territory of the other Party, to any duties, internal charges or taxes other or higher than those paid, respectively, on like articles produced or manufactured in and imported from any other country, or on like articles produced or manufactured in the country and exported to any other country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) CARL LEIJONHUFVUD

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 20, 1928.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of today's date which reads as follows:—

"With reference to Article 1 of the Treaty signed between us this day, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to

confirm my understanding that the said Article shall be interpreted to include the following:

"Articles produced or manufactured in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subject, on their importation into the territory of the other Party or on their exportation from its own territory to the territory of the other Party, to any duties, internal charges or taxes other or higher than those paid, respectively, on like articles produced or manufactured in and imported from any other country, or on like articles produced or manufactured in the country and exported to any other country."

I have the honor to confirm the correctness of the above.

(sgd.) CHENGTING T. WANG

Monsieur le Baron C. Leijonhufvud,
Swedish Charge d'Affaires,
Nanking.

Text of Preliminary Treaty Between Denmark and China

Signed at Nanking, December 12, 1928

The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Denmark, being equally animated by the desire to strengthen the ties of friendship which happily subsist between the two countries and to promote and consolidate their commercial relations, have resolved to conclude a Preliminary Treaty for Amity and Commerce, and have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the National Government the Republic of China:

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland:

Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland to China;

who, having met and communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I

The two High Contracting Parties agree that the customs tariff and all matters related thereto shall be regulated exclusively by their respective national legislations.

It is further agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, with regard to customs and all related matters, treatment in no way less favorable than the treatment accorded to any other country.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay within the territories of the other Party any duties, internal charges or taxes upon the importation or exportation of goods, other or higher than those paid by the nationals of the country or by the nationals of any other country.

Article II

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be subject, in the territory of the other Party, to the laws and jurisdiction of the law courts of that Party, to which they shall have free and easy access for the enforcement and defence of their rights.

Article III

The two High Contracting Parties have decided to enter as soon as possible into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation based on the principles of absolute equality and non-discrimination in their commercial relations and mutual respect for sovereignty.

Article IV

The present Treaty has been drawn up in two copies in the Chinese, Danish and English languages. In the event of there being any difference of meaning, the English text shall be held to prevail.

Article V

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into force on the day on which the two Governments shall have notified each other that the ratification has been effected.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Nanking this twelfth day of the twelfth month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

SEAL (Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
Plenipotentiary and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China.

SEAL (Signed) HENRIK KAUFFMANN
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland to China.

ANNEX I

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 12, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honor to state that Article II of the Treaty signed this day between China and Denmark shall be understood to begin to be operative on January 1st, 1930. Before such date the Chinese Government will make detailed arrangements with the Danish Government for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over Danish subjects. Failing such arrangements on the said date, Danish subjects shall be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdiction from a date to be fixed by China, after having come to an agreement for the abolition of extraterritoriality with all the Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties, it being understood that such a date shall be applicable to all such Powers.

By "Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties" shall be meant those Powers, other than China, which directly participated in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington in 1921-22.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann,
Danish Minister to China,
Nanking.

Nanking, December 12, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's date which reads as follows:

"In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to state that Article II of the Treaty signed this day between China and Denmark shall be understood to begin to be operative on January 1st, 1930. Before such date the Chinese Government will make detailed arrangements with the Danish Government for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over Danish subjects. Failing such arrangements on the said date, Danish subjects shall be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdiction from a date to be fixed by China, after having come to an agreement for the abolition of extraterritoriality with all the Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties, it being understood that such a date shall be applicable to all such Powers.

"By 'Powers signatory of the Washington Treaties' shall be meant those Powers, other than China, which directly participated in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington in 1921-22."

I have the honor to state that the Danish Government is in full agreement with the above statements.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) HENRIK KAUFFMANN

His Excellency,
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

ANNEX II

DECLARATION

I have the honor to declare that on or before January 1st, 1930, the Civil Code and the Commercial Code, in addition to other codes and laws now in force, will be duly promulgated by the National Government of the Republic of China.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

ANNEX III

DECLARATION

In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, have the honor to declare that, when Danish subjects cease to enjoy the privileges of consular jurisdiction and other special privileges, and when the relations between the two countries are on a footing of perfect equality, the Chinese Government, in view of the fact that Chinese citizens, subject to the limitations prescribed in Danish laws and regulations, enjoy the right to live and trade and to acquire property in any part of the Danish territory, will grant the same rights to Danish subjects in China, subject to the limitations to be prescribed in its laws and regulations.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

ANNEX IV

JOINT DECLARATION

It is understood that Danish subjects in Chinese territories and Chinese citizens in Danish territories shall hereafter pay such taxes or imposts as may be prescribed in the laws and regulations duly promulgated by the Chinese and the Danish Government respectively, provided that such taxes or imposts are not other or higher than those paid by the nationals of any other country.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
(Signed) HENRIK KAUFFMANN

Text of Treaty on Tariff Between Netherlands and China

(Signed at Nanking, December 17, 1928)

The National Government of the Republic of China and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, animated by an earnest desire to consolidate the ties of friendship which happily subsist between the two countries and to further develop their commercial relations, have with this object in view resolved to conclude a treaty, and have for this purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Mr. Willem Jacob Oudendijk, Commander in the Order of Orange Nassau, Knight in the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Articles 1

All provisions which appear in the treaties hitherto concluded and in force between China and the Kingdom of the Netherlands relating to rates of duty on imports and exports of merchandise, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in China shall be annulled and become inoperative, and the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply subject, however, to the condition that each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories, possessions and colonies of the other, with respect to the above specified and any related matters, treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country.

The nationals of neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay within the territories, possessions or colonies of the other Party any duties, internal charges or taxes upon their importations and exportations other or higher than those paid by nationals of the country or by nationals of any other country.

Article II

The Present Treaty is drawn up in two copies in the Chinese, Netherlands, and English languages. In the event of there being a difference of meaning between these texts, the sense as expressed in the English text shall prevail.

Article III

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties as soon as possible and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Nanking. It shall come into force on the day on which the two Governments shall have notified each other that the ratification has been effected.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaies have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Nanking, the nineteenth day of the twelfth month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the nineteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and twentyeight.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
(Signed) W. J. OUDENDIJK

NETHERLANDS LEGATION IN CHINA

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre.

With a view to eliminating all possible doubts with respect to the meaning and scope of Article I of the Treaty Regulating Tariff Relations between the Netherlands and China which we have signed today, I have the honor to state to Your Excellency that my Government holds that the said Article also includes the following:

That there shall not be levied on the produce or the manufactures of either of the High Contracting Parties on their importation into the territories, possessions or colonies of the other Party, nor on the produce and the manufactures of either of the High Contracting Parties on their exportation to the territories, possessions or colonies of the other Party, any duties, internal charges or taxes other or higher than are now or may hereafter be imposed on the like articles when imported from or when exported to any other country.

It is understood that the present Note and Your Excellency's reply thereto shall have the same force between the two High Contracting Parties as the Treaty itself.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. J. OUDENDIJK

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, December 19, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre.

In reply to Your Excellency's Note of today's date I have the honor to state that with a view to eliminating all possible doubts with respect to the meaning and the scope of Article I of the Treaty Regulating Tariff Relations between China and the Netherlands which we have signed today, my Government holds that the said Article also includes the following:—

That there shall not be levied on the produce or the manufactures of either of the High Contracting Parties on their importation into the territories, possessions or colonies of the other Party, nor on the produce and the manufactures of either of the High Contracting Parties on their exportation to the territories, or colonies of the other Party, any duties, internal charges or taxes other or higher than are now or may hereafter be imposed on the like articles when imported from or when exported to any other country,

It is understood that Your Excellency's Note and this reply thereto shall have the same force between the two High Contracting Parties as the Treaty itself.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

His Excellency
Mr. Willem Jacob Ondendijk,
Netherlands Minister to China,
Nanking.

State Council Appoints Members of Military Disbandment Conference

The State Council on December 30 announced the appointment of the following 23 members of the National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference which is now in session at Nanking:

Seven members from the Central Executive Committee: Messrs, Hu Han-min, Li Shih-tseng, Chang Ching-kiang, Wang Chun-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Chih-hui and Tai Chi-tao.

The Commanders of the Four Group Armies: Generals Chiang Kai-shek (Commander-in-Chief), Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, and Li Chung-jen; and the Commander-in-Chief of Navy, Admiral Yang Shu-chwang.

The Chief-of-Staff: General Li Chi-sen.

The Inspector-General of Military Training: General Ho Ying-ching.

The Field-Commanders of the Four Group Armies: Generals Chu Pei-teh, Lu Chung-lin, Shang Chen Pai Tsung-hsi.

The President of the Executive Yuan: Mr. Tan Yen-kai.

The Minister of Interor, Mr. Chao Tai-wen; the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong; the Minister of Communications, Mr. Wang Pen-chun; and the Minister of Railways, Mr. Sun Fo.

New Rules for Kuomintang Congress Delegates

A revision of Article V of the Regulations Governing the election of delegates to the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang was announced last week at the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking. It reads as follows:

"All district Party Headquarters having a membership of less then 200 are entitled to appoint 2 delegates to the Provincial Party Convention; those having 201 to 400 members, 3 delegates; 401 to 600 members; more than 600 membres, 5 delegates."

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47-299

Silver in the Far East

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

(*Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University*).

ACCORDING to the latest data, the Mint of the United States of America has figured out that since the discovery of America, in 1492, and up to 1924 including, there were produced in the entire world 13,461,556,000 fine ounces of silver at the total (coining) value of U. S. 17,498,-374,000. To this must be added about 995,000,000 tr.oz., valued at U. S. $.605,000,000 produced in 1925-1928. Thus, up to 1928 including, there were produced in the entire world 14,456,000,-000 troy ounces of fine silver valued at U. S. $.18,103,000,000.

Although, with the recent figure of the world population of 1,950,000,000, it makes U. S. $.9.28 per capita, the actual average per capita figure must be much lower as not less than ten per cent of the produced metal has been lost in wear of coin and various silver objects, including marine disasters, lost buried treasures, etc.

Silver, as well as gold, besides for coining purposes is also used for industrial and ornamental purposes, and it has been figured that prior to the war not more than one third of the annual production of silver was taken by the mints. The post-war period, however, is characterized by an entirely contrary situation, and for coining, especially in India and China, was used much more than one half of the entire world's production.

Almost one half of the entire quantity of silver produced yearly is obtained as a by-product from the mining of other metals, principally copper and lead, and *only one half* is extracted from so called "dry" silicic ores. From this follows that the quantity of silver produced in the world *to a great extent depends upon the development of the copper and lead industries.*

As will be seen from the below table, prior to the war, as well as at the present time, *three fourths* of the annual world's production of silver is contributed by *North America*, Mexico taking first place, followed by the United Stated and Canada. Australia showed an important production figure twenty years ago, but its silver stores have apparently become exhausted, and from a production of 23,000,000 oz. in 1911 its production went down to 11,000,000 oz. in 1926. Of the other countries in the world, noteworthy deposits of silver are found also in: Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and, finally, the Russian Far East.

According to the amount of capital invested in the silver mining industry the United States comes first, with its control of one half of the world's production of silver. Great Britain controls one third of the world's silver, but inasmuch as the eastern countries are the greatest consumers of silver, principally India and China, the trade with which countries is largely in the hands of England, the *actual control over the silver market* of the world has up to the present time been *held firmly in the hands of the English*, and the world's price of silver is determined in London.

Steady Production

Up to the great war the world production of silver, with very small fluctuations, maintained almost the same level: approximately 7,180,000 kilograms. With the end of the war, in 1918, came a sharp decline in the world production of silver, almost by two million kilograms (in 1921—5,318,613 kilograms), which caused a previously unknown increase in the value of all silver currencies in 1920, 1921 and 1922. In 1923 the production of silver not only increased but even passed pre-war levels, and the last—years, as in 1927, gave in excess of 7,900,000 kilograms.

The development of the world's production of silver is seen from the below table, borrowed by us from the Internationale Bezgwiztschafts, October, 1928.

Table No. 1.

World Production of Silver

Years	Mexico	Un. States	Canada	Others	The entire world	
		in milliontroy	ounces		In m. tr. oz	In kilos
1912	75	64	32	60	231	7,184,100
1913	71	67	32	53	223	6,935,900
1916	30	74	25	51	180	5,598,000
1918	82	68	21	52	203	6,313,300
1919	66	57	16	41	180	5,598,000
1920	67	55	13	39	174	5,411,400
1921	64	53	13	41	171	5,318,100
1922	81	56	19	54	210	6,531,000
1923	91	73	18	64	246	7,650,600
1924	91	65	20	63	239	7,432,900
1925	92	66	20	67	245	7,620,200
1926	96	61	21	68	246	7,650,000
1927	102	59	22	71	254	7,900,100

One troy ounce is equal to 31.103 grams.

Since 1927 the world annual output of silver surpassed 250 million ounces, and 64 per cent of this quantity is consumed by British India and China. For the entire apportionment of the world's silver output we may refer to the authoritative estimate made by Mr. E. Kann, author of the well known book "The Currencies of China". Basing on his fundamental data, we may compile here the following table, taking the price of silver, in 1927, at G. $. 0.56 per fine troy ounce:

Table No. 2.

Consumption.	In million troy oz	Value in U. S. $.	Per cent.
Annual import by British India	90	50,400,000	36
Ditto by China.....	70	39,200,000	28
Total India & China	160	89,600,000	64%
Arts & manufactures in America	30	16,800,000	12
Ditto for the rest of the world.....	30	16,800,000	12
For coinage, excluding China & India.....	30	16,800,000	12
Total rest of the world..	90	50,400,000	36%
Grand total.....	250	140,000,000	100%

Imports Into India

The principal consumers of silver in the world are British India and China, in which countries silver is the currency basis. The demand for silver in India equals approximately forty per cent of the world's output.

The importation of bar silver into British India, according to official statistics of the Indian Treasury, has within the past four years been as follows (for the sake of convenience values are given in American dollars):

Table No. 3.

Year	Weight in troy oz.	Price	Value in American dollars
1922	64,000,000	0.67	42,880,000
1923	68,000,000	0.65	44,200,000
1924	100,000,000	0.67	67,000,000
1925	106,000,000	0.69	74,140,000

Average per year 55,805,000 American dollars.

According to the plan of an Indian currency reform which fixes the value of the silver Rupee at 18 pence, the Indian Treasury must within the next ten years sell, because of non-requirement, an enormous quantity of silver, worth up to 800,000,000 Rupees, 972,000,000 oz. of pure gold, which action should flood the world market with superfluous silver. The sharp drop in silver which is observed now, the latter part of 1926 and beginning of 1927, may undoubtedly be traced to this decision of the British Government to place the Indian currency on a gold basis, and there is no doubt but that when this decision goes into effect the result will be considerable decline in the world value of silver.

Far Eastern Production

There is but little probability that China will in the near future abandon its silver currency, and, therefore, the Far East continue for a long time to come to demand silver, and no matter how much the silver value may drop it will always be profitable to produce this metal in the Far East.

Strange as it is, this favorable situation has so far been taken advantage of only by Japan, which, with its own insignificant deposits, nevertheless has produced silver to the value of up to 6,800,000 yen, a year, while the rich Russian Zabaikalian mines are lying idle in close proximity to the good buyer, China.

The table below gives details regarding the present production of silver in the East (the recent complete data have been available only for 1925):

Table No. 4.

Production of silver in the Far East

Country	Kilograms	Value in U. S. A.	Remarks
Japan proper.	126,194	3,411,814	1925. Japanese Mining Bureau. Yen 6,823,629.
Korea.....	1,503	49,602	1925. Japanese Mining Bureau. Yen 99,205.
Indo-China	1,800	50,000	1925. Approximate estimate of the Geological Survey of Indo-China.
China.....	1,327	28,455	1925. Geological Survey of China. Tls. 35,509 (at 80).
Formosa....	360	9,287	1925. Japanese

			Mining Bureau. Yen 18,574.
Philippines..	2,132	46,060	1925. Manila Mines Bureau 92,120 pesos.
Russian Far East	—	—	Because of technical reasons production discontinued in 1906. Up to that time production was 463,392 kgrs.
Totals.....	133,316	3,595,218	—

The Far Eastern production of silver in 1925 constituted but 1.7 per cent of the world production, while the annual requirement of the metal *in China alone represents* in round figures an average value of 39,000,000 American dollars, or *more than twenty eight per cent of the world production.*

As is known, in 1919 silver increased in value to an unusual degree because of large purchases thereof in India and China, but in 1921 it dropped again by almost one half. The fluctuations in world prices of silver from 1919 to 1927, both inclusive, may be seen from the following average annual quotations on the New York Exchange:

Table No. 5.

Year	Price in U.S. $ per troy oz.
1919	1.121
1920	1.019
1921	0.631
1922	0.679
1923	0.653
1924	0.679
1925	0.693
1926	0.621
1927	0.564

The Russian Far East

Because the Russian Far East has not as yet been sufficiently surveyed it is not possible to determine the actual reserves of silver here. As it may be seen from the table of survey of the Russian Far East, the Russian Geological Committee of the Far East has registered thereon 116 silver-lead deposits, of which only the Nerchinsk region in Zabaikalia and the Tetiuhe region of the Maritime Province have been more or less carefully surveyed. The Russian Far Eastern Concession Committee in its recently issued book "Mining Concessions in the Russian Far East" states that in the Nerchinsk district alone there are estimated to be up to 500 deposits of silver-zinc ore, of which 100 undoubtedly are of great importance.

The silver found in the Nerchinsk district and experiments to extract the same date back to 1704, but during the two centuries which have passed since then the extraction of silver was not developed to any important degree because of the primitive methods employed, principally by means of the forced labor by prisoners. Nevertheless it has been figured out that up to 1905, inclusive, there had been extracted in the Nerchinsk district from eleven mines worked at one time or another and from ore deposits easily accessible and close to the surface 28,429 poods, or 463,392 kilograms of pure silver.

According to the modest estimate of the Russian Far Eastern Mines Department, published in 1924 by the Soviet Far Eastern Planning Committee, the untouched silver reserve of the Nerchinsk district alone amounts to 400,000 poods, or 6,552,000 kilograms, of pure silver. More than that, to show how poorly organized was the work of extracting ore from old mines, abandoned earlier, the Concessions Committees states that in 21 of them there are still to be found, at a depth of up to 268 feet, 1,163,712 metric tons of ore (71,044,680 poods), containing on an average:

Table No. 6.

Silver	5.75 troy oz. per ton, or 208,101 kgr.
Lead	6.1 % or 70,986 metric tons
Zinc	7.7 % or 89,606 metric tons

Work was carried on in the past in such primitive manner that ore was dumped which contained a large percentage of all three metals, and it is probable that extraction even of dump may prove profitable. So, for instance, it is figured that dumps of the old Zabaikalian mines on an average still contain:

Table No. 7.

Silver	451 grams per ton of lead
Lead	3.5 per cent
Zinc	6.0 per cent.

In 1906, as a result of extreme lack of system and inability technically to re-equip, the "*Cabinet*" (Administration of the Imperial family's properties) closed all mines, but these was by no means done because of their being worked out. This was undoubtedly a wise measure, inasmuch as previous incomplete operations merely spoiled the mines and did not yield one hundreth part of what they might have yielded had the work been placed on a rational basis.

The Nerchinsk District

The silver-lead-zinc deposits of the Nerchinsk district are of two distinctive types: a) vein deposits, filled principally, with quartz and galena, and frequently with antimontal iron-lead ochre, a zinc blende and calamine, and b) pockets, nests, stocks and short veins, representing crevices and hollows in the limestones filled with iron-lead and manganese ochres, with galena, cerrussite, and sometimes with calamine. The greater part of deposits, about 300 are of the first type—of vein deposits. The average contents of silver in the Zabaikalian mines is from 256 to 384 grams per ton of ore.

The Amur and Maritime Provinces are poorly surveyed, and yet there are already known 55 deposits of silver-lead-zinc ores. More completely surveyed is only the Tetiuhe region in the South Ussuri country, where the Tetiuhe mines were operated earlier and are being operated at the present time. P. I. Polevoy President Russian Geological Survey, estimates the untouched reserves of silver in the Tetiuhe mine alone at 141,200 kilograms, taking as a basis for his estimate contents of 280 grams per metric ton. With regard to the entire South Ussuri country as a whole P. I. Polevoy states that contacts of porphyry with limestone are very common and that the opening of a number of other deposits of ore of commercial value, similar to the Tetiuhe mine, is very probable.

China

Silver-lead ores are found in China only in unimportant quantities and, usually in Archean gneiss. The ores which occur in Palaeozoic limestone are more extensive, but the silver contents is rather smaller. The Geological Survey of China gives the following figures relative to the contents of silver in Chinese ores. The principal deposits of China are in the Shuikoushan district, Hunan Province, and give ten ounces (311 grams) per metric ton. The Tungchuan silver-lead mine at Kungshan in Yunnan gives from 16 to 20 ounces of silver per ton. Ores in Palaeozoic limestone give an average contents of 16 ounces to the ton.

Although China is far from properly surveyed with regard to its silver-lead deposits it is considered determined that Chiua can produce no important quantities of silver.

From what has been surveyed so far it is known that the Provinces of Hunan, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechuan, Yunnan, Jehol and Manchuria can contribute small quantities of silver. In the far western part of Yunnan, silver was won formerly from lead-silver deposits. It is possible that there remain deposits of importance, though so far they have not been found.

According to V. K. Ting, former Director of the Geological Survey, worthy of interest is the silver-lead ores discovered in the Jehol Special Administrative Area, which probably are the best known silver mines in China. At the Ku-shan-tze mine, of this province, silver occurs as argentiferous galena in quartz veins in granite or as a series of small intralacing veinlets, known as "stock-work" though part of the ore replaces the limestone. This ore, as Dr. Ting asserts, contains 100 taels, or 3,770 grams of silver to the ton. However, the deposits are extremely limited.

The Jehol silver mines: the Kushantze Mine and the Yentungshan Mine, both situated 45 miles Northeast of Chengteh, were credited as far back as 1922 with an average output of 75,000 ounces of silver a year. In both mines, which are about 5 miles apart, the ore is found in the same geological condition in the form of a vein of from 2 to 4 ft capacity. The upper part of the vein consists of galena mixed with iron-stone, while at lower levels the vein is composed of silver lead ore running between quartz-porphiry walls. The dressed and concentrated ore is locally smelted in primitive furnaces.

Silver is at the present time produced in China in the following provinces: Jehol, Honan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Fukien and Szechuan, but in very unimportant quantities, most often as a byproduct in the extraction of copper, giving totally, according to the Geological Survey of China an average of about 50,000 Chinese ounces (taels) or 1,555 kilograms of fine silver.

According to the Geological Survey of China. ("Special Report," by C. Y. Hsieh 1927), there was for 1925 collected information on production of silver for only five provinces in which it totaled at 35,569 Chinese ounces (tael is equal to 37.3 grams) or 1,327 kilograms, valued (at 1,3) 46,340 Chinese Silver Dollars, as follows:

Table No. 8.

Provinces	Chinese ounces	Value in Sil-Dol.
Hunan	20,000	26,000
Szechuan	1,569	2,040
Kwangsi	10,000	13,000
Yunnan	3,000	3,900

Jehol	1,000	1,300
Total	35,569	46,240

Chinese Consumption

As was already mentioned at the beginning of this article, China is the *second* consumer of silver in the world, and in this connection interest is attached to the following official statistics of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the past ten years covering exports of silver from China and the import of this metal into the country:

Table No. 9.

Year	Import	Export	Net import	Net export
	In thousand Haikwan Taels			
1916	37,088	65,766	—	28,678
1917	27,507	48,490	—	20,983
1918	36,124	12,629	23,495	—
1919	62,094	8,968	53,126	—
1920	126,354	33,715	92,639	—
1921	89,545	57,114	32,431	—
1922	75,687	36,114	39,573	—
1923	93,941	26,745	67,196	—
1924	49,529	23,527	26,002	—
1925	73,927	11,403	62,524	—
Net import			347,325	

At an average rate of exchange of the Hk. Tls of 1.50, this represents 520,985,000 Chinese dollars. This means that China has within the past ten years annually absorbed an average of 52,098,000 Chinese dollars worth of silver, or, has demanded, in terms of weight, a little less than 1,000,000 kilograms of pure silver metal.

Movements of silver to and from China before 1888 were not recorded, but since that time we have quite reliable statistics on import and export of silver, compiled and published by the Chinese Maritime Customs. According to this source of information we borrow the totals from Mr. E. Kann's "The Currencies of China", China is an insaturable absorber of silver as the following table shows:

Table No. 10.

Imports & exports of silver for the period from 1888 to 1926 inclusive.

Imported in bars, sycee and coin..	Hk. Tls. 1,429,298,025
Exported in bars, sycee and coin..	Hk. Tls. 956,250,186
Net imports for 39 years.	Hk. Tls. 473,047,839

Tentatively, assuming that as much as half the above amount was accumulated prior to 1888, and taking an average rate of Hk. Tls. for the whole period at 83, we may venture to suggest that there was, by 1926, tied up in China something not far from 1,000,000,000 troy ounces of fine silver.

This article being devoted to silver as mineral but not as currency, we refer the reader for details on the latter matter to a valuable work "The Currencies of China" by E. Kann, while we may limit here ourselves just with a few data on the import of silver into China.

Almost the entire quantity of silver imported into China enters Shanghai for distribution. Silver is imported in bars each weighing an average of 1,050 troy ounces. The details of the importation of bar silver into China will be seen from the following table.

Table No. 11.

Year	From the U.S.A.	From London	From India, Japan and Hongkong	Total
	in bars			
1922	23,100	17,500	200	40,800
1923	50,200	14,800	6,400	71,400
1924	31,800	10,600	2,300	44,700
1925	43,000	12,000	8,100	63,100
Totals	148,100	54,900	17,000	220,000
Average per year..	37,100	13,700	4,200	55,000

55,000 bars of silver weigh 57,750,000 troy ounces, which at the rate of 0.693 in 1925 means that China within the past four fiscal years has imported annually silver to the value of 40,020, 750 American dollars (gross import), receiving 67% percent thereof from the United States of America and 25% percent from London.

According to E. Kann, the bar silver imported into China is put to the following uses:

Table No. 12.

Destination	%%
For coinage.....	54
Melted in Shanghai into Chinese taels.	43
Exported from China in bars.....	3
Total	100

Manchuria

From historical documents it is known that silver was mined in Manchuria in the long past in its so-called "Mountainous Country". Besides silver, also lead was worked, but the latter was merely a by-product. It is apparent that then nothing was known of zinc, and the zinc ore was discarded. A few hundred years ago this ancient silver industry was abandoned, and through the few isolated surveys which have been made quite recently the author has been able to register the existence of the following numbers of silver-lead deposits: in 48 localities of Kirin Province, in 13 localities of Heilungkiang Province, and in 5 localities in South Manchuria, or in a total of 66 localities.

According to official information, in 1922 there were only worked three deposits in Kirin Province, in *Mengkiang Yenki* and *Hwatien* districts. Their output was insignificant, and the exact figure has not been determined, but lead was worked as well as silver. Of all the 66 deposits of silver-lead-zinc ores discovered, not a single one has been properly surveyed by experts. However, according to the statements of Russian geologists and engineers who have visited certain of these localities, it may be concluded that a number of the deposits are of industrial importance, and there appears to be no doubt but that the work of surveying the silver-lead-zinc deposits in the "Mountainous Country is well worth undertaking.

Worthy of particular attention, however, are the discoveries made by certain Russian surveyors within the past two or three years in the Pri-Argun Barga region of North Manchuria, which geologically is supposed to be the natural continuation of the Nerchinsk Silver-lead district of the Russian Zabaikalia Province. So, for instance, in the "Three River" district of Barga in western Manchuria, and in other points between the Greater Khingan Range and the Argun river Russian prospectors have found what according to external indications would appear to be rich deposits of galena and other ores, with notable silver contents. Efforts are already being made in detail to determine the character and value of these deposits of ores, and in the positive case, i.e. in fact in the western part of North Manchuria conditions are met similar to those in Nerchinsk, the Manchurian silver-lead ore may prove to be the most valuable in all of China.

Japan Proper

As was stated in the introductory part of this chapter, Japan has no particularly important deposits of silver-lead ores, and it may be said that in Japan there is not one single mine where the extraction of silver would be commercially justified. The major portion of silver extracted in Japan is received as a by-product in the working of silver containing copper ores. Attempts at working silver mines independently were made on the Main Island, on the Hokkaido and Kyu-Shu islands, but without result.

The following table illustrates the development of silver production in Japan:

Table No. 13.

Production of silver in Japan

Year	Kilogram	Value in Yen
1908	118,237	—
1909	133,076	—
1917	220,486	11,946,000
1918	204,842	12,622,000
1919	160,240	11,131,000
1920	151,839	9,865,000
1921	131,375	5,501,000
1924	110,043	5,700,205
1925	126,194	6,823,629

The above table graphically shows the firm tendency to decrease in the silver production of Japan, which in 1924 already represented but one half of that in 1917. Within the past few years Japan has been receiving silver containing concentrates from Korea, which Japanese statistics do not always classify as products of Korea,

Formosa

Silver is produced only as a by-product from copper and gold mines, and quantities obtained within the past few years were as follows:

Tdble No. 14.

Production of silver in Formosa

Years	Kilograms
1919	628
1920	558
1921	790
1922	730
1924	342
1925	360

Korea

Because of insufficient survey of the country exact information is not available, but it is apparent that there are no.

(*Continued on page 263*)

Perfect When Sun-Maid Raisins Are Used

SANDWICH BREAD

½ cup boiling water.
½ cup corn meal.
¾ cup molasses.
2 cups sour milk or buttermilk.
1½ cups flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon soda.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
½ cup brown sugar.
2 cups graham flour.
½ cup walnut meats cut up.
1 cup puffed raisins.

First pour boiling water over the corn meal and stir well. Then add the molasses and buttermilk. Sift the flour, baking powder and soda salt and add the first mixture. Flour the raisins, and add them with the walnuts and combine the two mixtures. Pour into two greased pans and let rise for 20 minutes in a warm place. Bake one hour.

This makes a delicious sandwich bread for any cheese mixture, such as pimento cheese or cottage cheese well seasoned and a lettuce leaf between the two thin slices of bread.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association

3 Canton Road, - - - - Shanghai.

47-303

Manchuria Joins National Government—Hoists White Sun Flag!

BY J. B. P.

China's three eastern provinces, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang as well as Jehol, have officially joined the National Government at Nanking and have hoisted the "White-Sun" national flag throughout the area. Although this action has been expected for many months, and would have taken place last spring following the occupation of Peiping by the National military forces had it not been blocked by the Japanese, the actual announcement reached Nanking on December 29 in the form of a telegram signed by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria; Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, military governor of Kiria; Gen. Wan Fu-lin, governor of Heilungkiang; Chai Wen-hsien, civil governor of Fengtien and Chang Ying-hua, former Minister of Finance and Director-General of the Salt Administration. The telegram stated that the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling during his lifetime "has never opposed the Sun Yat-sen principles, but had fought against communism." In view of the fact that Marshal Chang Tso-ling had expressed the hope for a united China in his last will, "it had been decided that in view of the fact that the policy of the National Government is now indentical with that of the Manchurian authorities, it had been decided to accept the 'San-Min-Chu-I' and to submit to the authority of the National Government."

Flag Raised on December 29

As a token of Manchuria's adherence to the Government, the National "White-Sun" flag was unfurled simultaneously throughout the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol on December 29, in accordance with which, to quote from a message of the official *Kuo Min* news agency, "Never was there such rejoicing as was celebrated in Mukden when the old five-colored flag was hauled down and the white sun and blue sky flag hoisted over the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the north-eastern army and provincial government building as well as over governmental offices, public schools, parks and other public institutions." The report also stated that "there was a parade participated in by both military and civilians and pictures and declarations of the late Sun Yat-sen were distributed throughout the city."

Joy Shared in Nanking

The enthusiasm evinced in Mukden apparently was equally in evidence in Nanking for all of the Government officials issued statements to the press, the following *Reuters* report from the National Capital giving some indication of the reception of the news of Manchuria's action,

> Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the hoisting of the Nationalist flag in Manchuria to-day was the most significant move in recent political developments in the Far East.
>
> The action taken by the Fengtien leaders, Dr. Wang stated, was in conformity with the wish of the entire nation and, if it had not been for uncalled-for external interferences, the changing of the flag in Manchuria would have been effected long ago. Dr. Wang is sending a telegram to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang congratulating him on his action.
>
> According to a spokesman of the National Government, a telegram was received by the Government last night declaring that the Nationalist flag would be hoisted in Manchuria to-day. The move was kept secret and the news not given out last night, for fear that last minute interferences by certain circles might prevent the Fengtien authorities from carrying out their decision. The action, although entirely unexpected by the general public, was done with the knowledge of the Government leaders here.
>
> At a recent meeting of the Central Political Council, the chairman and members of the various provincial political councils in Manchuria were appointed. The list suggested by Fengtien was approved with some very few and unimportant changes, General Wan Fu-lin, General Chang Tso-hsiang and General Tang Yu-lin being appointed chairmen of the Fengtien, Heilungkiang, Kirin and Jehol political councils respectively.
>
> Government and Party leaders consider the hoisting of the National flag in Manchuria as indisputable proof that all the military leaders in the country are willing to co-operate in the work of reconstruction and to strengthen the prestige of the National Government even though they themselves have to make serious sacrifices.

Japanese Reaction Reserved

Owing to the usual official prohibition upon unpleasant news, the Government organs in Tokyo reserved comment, but a *Reuter* message from the Japanese capital on December 30 stated that two of the leading newspapers, the *Asahi* and *Hochi* "reflect the general attitude" in blaming the 'faulty diplomacy' of General-Baron Tanaka, the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs as being responsible for the recent developments unfavorable to Japan." It was also stated that Japanese official circles were "watching the situation," but would take no action "provided Japanese rights and interests are not infringed."

Nanking Accepts Responsibility

As soon as the announcement was received in Nanking, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other officials immediately sent congratulatory telegrams to the Manchurian political and military leaders and also took immediate action to make the unification effective by appointing a full staff of officials in the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol, all of the officials being composed of lists which had been submitted previously to the National State Council by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, the list being as follows,

Fengtien Provincial Government Committee: Ton Wen-hsuen, Chen Wen-hsueh, Chang Ching-lin, Wang Yon-kwei, Pan Chih-yun, Kao Chi-ao, Wang Hua-huan, Wang Shu-chang, Kao Wei-yon, Hsing Shih-lien, Liu Hsueh-hing, with Ton Wen-hsin concurrently acting as Chairman; Chen Wen-hsueh, as Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Chang Ching-lin, as Commissioner of Finance; Wang Yon-kwei, as Commissioner of Education; and Pan Chi-yun, as Commissioner of Reconstruction.

Kirin Provincial Government Committee: Chang Tso-hsiang, Chang Chi-wai, Yung Hao, Wang Hsin-lin, Ma Teh-yen, Chen Yun, Sun Chi-chang, Hsi Yu, Wang Chih, Yao Hsi-hao and Liu Chun, with Chang Tso-hsiang acting concurrently as Chairman; Chang Chi-wai, as Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Yung Hao, as Commissioner of Finance; Wang Hsin-lin, as Commissioner of Education; and Ma Teh-yen, as Commissioner of Reconstruction.

Heilungkiang Provincial Government Committee: Chang Yen-wei, Ma Tu-kwei, Pan Ching-wu, Kao Chi-chi, Chen Yao-kwang, Sun Fang-yung, To Pan-nien and Sun Wan-kuo, with Chang Yen-wai concurrently acting as Chairman; Ma Tu-kwei, as Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Pan Ching-wu, as Commissioner of Education; Chen Yao-kwang, as Commissioner of Reconstruction.

Jehol Provincial Government Committee: Tang Yu-lin, Ping Ke-chu, Liang Kuo-tang, Tung Li-yuan, Li Yuan-chu and Chin Ting-hsin, with Tang Yu-lin concurrently acting as Chairman; Ping Keh-chu, as Commissioner of Civil Affairs; and Tung Li-yuan, as Commissioner of Finance.

State Council Issues Mandate

On December 30 the Government State Council issued two mandates legalizing the adherence of Kirin, Fengtien, Heilungkiang and Jehol to the National Government and officially appointing the officers in that area, the list including the name of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang as Commander of the North-Eastern Frontier Defence Force, with Generals Chang Tso-hsiang and Wan Fu-lin as Vice-Commanders. The officers of the various provincial committees, selected from the lists which had been submitted by Mukden, who were appointed were as follows according to a Nanking dispatch of the *Kuo Min* news agency.

Fengtien:

Ton Wen-hsuen (Chairman), Chen Wen-hsueh (Commissioner of Civil Affairs), Chang Ching-lin (Commissioner of Finance), Wang Yoh-kwei (Commissioner of Education), Pan Chin-yun (Commissioner of Reconstruction), Liu Ao-lin, Kao Chih-yi, Wang Chin-pan, Wang Shu-chang and Kao Wei-yen.

Kirin:

Chang Tso-hsiang (Chairman), Chang Chi-wai (Commissioner of Civil Affairs), Yung Hao (Commissioner of Finance), Wang Hsin-lin (Commissioner of Education), Ma Teh-en (Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining), Chen Yun, Sun Chi-chong, Chung Yoh, Wang Chih-yui, Hsi Yu and Liu Chun.

Heilungkiang:

Chang Yin-wei (Chairman), Ma Chin-kwei (Commissioner of Civil Affairs), Pang Tso-ping (Commissioner of Finance), Pan Ching-wu (Commissioner of Education), Kao Kia-chi (Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining), Chen Chin-shien (Commissioner of Reconstruction), Sun

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Jehol:

Tang Yu-lin (Chairman), Ping Ke-chwang (Commissioner of Civil Affairs), Tung Chao-fu (Commissioner of Finance), Liang Kuo-tung Commissioner of Reconstruction), Li Yuan-hua, King Ting-jen and Tung Chao-fu.

Enhances Prestige of Nationalists

The immediate effect of the adherence of Manchuria to the National Government, has been to enhance the prestige of Nanking, for while the raising of the flag and the passing of mandates obviously cannot affect the actual physical character of Japan's so-called "interests" in Manchuria, it has had an undoubted psychological effect upon the Chinese people generally. Likewise it will have a psychological effect throughout the world through the accentuation of the various diplomatic problems outstanding between China and Japan. The union of Manchuria with the rest of Nationalist China will also bring the strength of the Kuomintang generally to the support of the 30,000,00 and more Chinese in Manchuria in their struggles against Japanese encroachment. Assuredly it will not be long before the Kuomintang has established its so-called educational organs throughout Manchuria, which will be of immeasurable value to the Chinese interests in that area.

The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, up to the time of writing these paragraphs, (Jan. 2) had not published any extensive editorial comment on Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's action, but the *Sin Wan Pao* published a dispatch from its correspondent inPeiping stating that it was learned in Legation circles that Gen. Chang Hsueh-laing had decided to taken the action immediately following the receipt of news from Nanking that the National Government had negotiated tariff autonomy treaties with all of the Powers, excepting Japan. "Since this action had made the National Government more firm," said the dispatch, "Gen. Chang decided that although the Japanese might try to interfere, it would have little effect because of the impossibility of Japan being able to obtain support from the other Powers. Gen Chang regarded the time ripe and so he took the action." The paper then urged the National Government to study the situation carefully and "not fall into any more traps of her near neighbor."

Estimated Cost Of New Rolling Stocks And Materials For Repairs On Chinese Government Railways

(Compiled by the Ministry of Railways, Nanking)

ESTIMATED COST OF NEW ROLLING STOCKS

NAME OF RAILWAYS	New Locomotives			New Coaches			New Wagons		
	No. Required	Unit Cost	Total Cost	No. Required	Unit Cost	Total Cost	No. Required	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Canton-Hankow Ry. Canton Section	4	$ 90,000	$ 360,000	20	$ 40,000	$ 800,000	50	$ 7,000	$ 350,000
Canton-Hankow Ry. Hankow Section	6	90,000	540,000	6	20,000	120,000	200	7,000	1,400,000
Canton-Kowloon Ry.	3	90,000	270,000	10	40,000	400,000	——	——	——
Canton-Samsui Ry.	3	90,000	270 000	20	40,000	800,000	——	——	——
Hankow-Peiping Ry.	30	90,000	2,700,000	30	40,000	1,200,000	300	7,000	2,100,000
Tientsin-Pukow Ry.	20	90,000	1,800,000	30	40,000	1,200,000	300	7,000	2,100,000
Peiping-Suiyuan Ry.	25	90,000	2 250,000	40	30,000	1,200.000	300	7,000	2,100,000
TOTAL			$ 8,190,000			$ 5,720,000			$ 8,050,000

ESTIMATED COST OF MATERIALS FOR REPAIRS

NAME OF RAILWAYS	Old Locomotives			Old Coaches			Old Wagons		
	No. Required	Unit Cost	Total Cost	No. Required	Unit Cost	Total Cost	No. Required	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Canton-Hankow Ry. Canton Section	10	$ 8,000	$ 80,000	80	$ 1,000	$ 80,000	200	$ 800	$ 160,000
Canton-Hankow Ry. Hankow Section	18	10,000	180,000	8	2,000	16,000	78	500	39,000
Canton-Kowloon Ry.	5	10,000	50,000	30	1,000	30,000	——	——	——
Canton-Samsui Ry.	5	10,000	50,000	100	1,000	100,000	——	——	——
Hankow-Peiping Ry.	43	10,000	430,000	58	3,000	174,000	340	500	170.000
Tientsin-Pukow Ry.	60	10,000	600,000	40	4,000	160,000	300	500	150,000
Peiping-Suiyuan Ry.	58	10,000	580,000	10	1,500	15,000	90	500	45,000
TOTAL			$ 1,970,000			$ 575,000			$ 564,000

Grand Total: $ 25,069,000

This rough estimate is based on the assumption that each line requires a certain percentage of rolling stock to replace the ones which have either been taken away or disabled to such an extent that complete repairs are absolutely necessary. The percentage taken is from 15 to 20 per cent according to the existing condition of each particular line.

With regard to materials required for rolling stocks of each line, an average cost per engine, per passenger car or per goods car is taken as $10,000 $4,000 and $50) respectively. The standard of passenger car is different for different lines. Some lines have better equipments and better decorations while others have only third class passenger cars to suit the requirement of such lines. For instance, the Peiping-Suiyuan Line has not many first class passengers but plenty of third class passengers. Some lines have only passenger traffic and not much goods traffic as is the case with Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Samsui Lines. Therefore, the number of rolling stocks are allotted according to that basis.

China's Treaty Situation and Economic Rehabilitation

The following statement on the situation as regards China's treaty relations was issued during the week by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government

The uneqal treaty is a treaty granting privileges or rights without reciprocity. These privileges or rights may be divided into the following five groups:

(1) Control over Customs Tariff.
(2) Consular jurisdiction (Extraterritoriality)
(3) Inland and coastal navigation.
(4) Lease territories, Concessions, and Settlements.
(5) Presence of troops on Chinese soil.

Since the occupation of Peiping in June, signifying the unification of China under the Nationalist flag, my Government has spared no effort in giving special attention to that part of its revolutionary program which refers to China's international relations. I look back with satisfaction that it was the United States which signed the first Tariff Autonomy Treaty with China. Less than six months thenceforth, I was able to put my signature, on behalf of the National Government, to the Sino-Spanish Treaty, thus amicably settling with all the countries, except Japan, one of the leading questions that has in many ways hindered the progress of better understanding between China and the foreign Powers concerned.

Tariff Autonomy for China is no longer an aspiration; it is a fact. Although Japan has not yet put on a treaty basis her recognition of the justice in restoring to China tariff autonomy, the delay is due to reasons entirely extraneous to the matter. In fact Japan, at the Special Customs Conference, gave unequivocal assent to the principle of tariff autonomy for China. At any rate, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1896 in which the unilateral conventional tariff was included,expiried over two years ago.

Out of the twelve countries that have signed treaties with China, five namely—Italy, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, and Portugal—have pledged to relinquish extraterritoriality by January 1st, 1930. I earnestly expect that arrangements with all the Powers concerned shall have been made by that time. Before then, the National Government, on its part, will duly promulgate the Civil Code and the Commercial Code, in addition to other codes and laws now in force.

I regard the question of unilateral privileges of inland and coastal navigation as a comparatively easy one to settle in view of the fact that it involves but a few foreign Powers. I may say with confidence that it can be settled with no difficulty when the time comes for concluding new commercial treaties.

The return of the leased territory of Kiaochow subsequent to the War was eventually followed by Lord Balfour's announcement at the Washington Conference of Britain's readiness to restore Weihaiwei and M. Viviani's pledge of the French Government's willingness to return Kwangchow-wan to China. These declarations and the rendition of the British Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang are only the beginning of complete restitution of all leased territories, concessions, and settlements to China. The National Government will take upon itself the responsibility of administering these areas along modern lines and of affording them adequate protection for life and property.

The Final Boxer Protocal of 1901 gave sanction to the signatories to maintain legation guards and garrisons at certain points between Peiping (Peking) and the sea. This, in itself, is a serious infringement upon China's sovereignty; it has become more serious in view of the utter disregard of international law by certain Powers by maintaining troops on Chinese soil even outside the scope of the Protocol.

The National Government considers the time and events that necessitated the Protocol of 1901 as gone, therefore also the *raison d'etre* of the Protocol. Furthermore, it declares in protest that the stationing of troops in China is a serious violation of international law and it expects the Powers concerned to afford immediate correction.

No less important than gaining for China international equality and reciprocity is the carrying out of a definite program for her economic rehabilitation and reconstruction. It is the primary policy of the National Government to accept all China's legitimate financial obligations as much as it is its earnest desire to re-establish China's credit abroad which is essential to strength and soundness of any government and country. In this very respect of economic rehabilitation of this vast country, we are looking toward the United States for active cooperation and substantial assistance as she herself looked toward Europe at the beginning of the 19th century. In little over hundred years, the United States are amply repaying Europe in ways too similiar for me to recapitulate. China with a population that is now three times as large as that of the United States will certainly in less than a century produce results that will prove beneficial to the entire world.

Nanking, December 30, 1928.

New Year Messages to the Chinese People

It was recently announced that the National Government was taking active steps to induce the Chinese people to adopt the Gregorian calendar and thus observe their New Year on the same day as the Western World, and not according to the lunar calendar as a result of which the Chinese until now, as the Japanese did until several decades ago, observed their New Year in February. It will, however, undoubtedly be many years yet before the Chinese people as a whole will abandon the old custom. Chinese New Year has always been the one great period of rest among the Chinese people. Sunday as a day of rest is now known in theory by the majority of Chinese, but it is not generally observed as a day of rest by the Chinese masses. But the New Year season has always been a sort of extended Sunday, the number of rest days varying all the way from three to thirty, all depending on circumtances. Chinese New Year has been a sort of Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Years Day all rolled into one, when family calls are made, when friends gather together for gossip and good food, when presents are exchanged, and most important of all, in theory at least, when all the year's debts are paid. It used to be the custom for a man who owed money to spend the night before New Year going around with a lantern hunting out his creditors, and paying them. This good old custom seems, however, so many people say, to be going into the discard.

The Celebrations at Nanking

All government offices at Nanking, as well as business houses, were profusely decorated in observance of New Year. The principal event of the day was the inauguration of the conference for military reorganization and disbandment. President Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Yen Hsi-shan, and General Li Tsung-jen and many other military leaders were in attendance.

A feature of the meeting was a stirring address by Chiang Kai-shek in which he urged the country's foremost military leaders to follow the patriotic example of the Japanese Shoguns in surrendering their military authority to the Central government for the cause of unification and centralization. As regards Japan, he said it was not much use in merely feeling indignant at the aggressions of Japan, but the thing to do was to find out why Japan is so much stronger than China. The secret of Japan's success, he stated, was her ability to unify and centralize her government in building a sound foundation for the country.

A grand military parade was held at Nanking on the Aviation Field, following the opening of the disbandment conference. Airplanes circled over the reviewing ground and carried out special maneuvers. A salute of 101 guns was fired. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek carried out his detailed inspection mounted on his white charger.

President Chiang Kai-shek's New Year Message to the Nation

President Chiang Kai-shek issued the following New Year message to the Nation, dated Nanking, January 21:

"On the first day of January, 1928, when the people of Canton were celebrating the capture of Swatow by our victorious troops, I ventured to make the public statement that with persistent, unflagging efforts, the unification of the country, which was the first task set before us by our late leader, could be brought about within three years. Now that hope has been happily fulfilled, and the National flag is flying from one end of the country to the other.

"The second stage of our Revolution, the work of reconstructiou within the country and the adjustment of our foreign relations on a new plane of justice and equality summon us. Today the Military Disbandment Conference begins its deliberations to bring about the determination of a fixed military budget, and the effectual disbandment of surplus troops. The success of this conference will mean that for the first time in the history of the Republic a budget for the entire country will be arranged; assuring thereby that the country is done with civil wars, and that the Government and all classes of people can plan confidently for the future.

"In our foreign relations, the New Year begins with a favorable outlook. We have concluded new treaties with twelve countries, some of whom have agreed to relinquish

(*Continued on page 261*)

A Center for Training Rural Workers

BY CHI-PAO CHENG,
Cheeloo University, Tsinan.

The Chinese population is essentially agricultural. About 80 per cent of her people, very conservatively estimated, live in rural districts. The present tendencies toward industrialization and city development have little changed the character of her population in the main. Probably in the next twenty or thirty years, the condition will remain about the same, if we can trust some of the conclusions advanced by a few noteworthy sociologists. Consequently, the rural population in China constitutes a very important problem, particularly along the line of education.

The last thirty years' development of modern education in the Country has been a history of largely city schools. While the more fortunate children who happen to have their homes in the cities are cared for with adequate provisions of schooling, the preponderantly large portion of the people in rural countries is almost untouched by any influence of education. This counts for the low percentage of school children as of the total population and for the enormous number of illiterates in the country.

To-day, the whole educational attention has taken a decided turning. While the importance of city education is in no way minimized, the development of rural schools and rural activities is receiving more and more attention and in fact becomes a principal issue in the program of the National Government. This realization of the new need of rural education has prompted many individuals and organizations, both governmental and private, to initiate a number of systematic experimentations in rural development. Among some of the notable ones may be mentioned the Rural Training Center conducted by Prof. W. T. Tao in a suburb of the National Capital, Nanking; the new village work carried on by the National Association for the Movement of Mass Education in Ting Chou of Hopei Province; the rural center initiated by the National Y. W. C. A. in the district of Changli of Hopei; the rural experimental station organized by the National Association of Vocational Education in a district near Quinshan of Kiangsu Province; the new village system as worked out for the whole province of Shansi; and some of the agricultural experiment works such as those affiliated with the schools of agriculture of Lingnan University, Canton, and of Nanking University, Nanking.

Independent Development

With one or two exceptions of all those organizations as cited above were started less than five years ago. They developed rather independently of one another and consequently each forms a type by itself. Taking as a whole, they furnish a rich and varied basis for comparison and gives the various ways by which the different local conditions may be met. These are valuable beginnings to assist larger achievement in the future. It is of little doubt that they should become such popular centers to which the attention of the whole country is attracted. Already their influences have been widely felt throughout the country. Indeed they are the mecca of rural development.

But the work of rural education, important as it is, is immediately faced with several serious difficulties. First, the rural problem is probably the bigget yet that has ever engaged the attention of the nation. How are we going to attack it? What is the best method of procedure? Is there a type of rural education which is best calcuated to meet the need, or should there be several types developed? These are fundamental problems. Rural school in its essential nature is different from the city school. There is no nation which has yet developed a type of rural education whose standard of success is comparable with that of city schools. Some of the Scandianavian countries probably have better showing than others. But education is a national problem; each nation must work out its own type. The numerous experiments as now being conducted in several localities of the country may some day present certain solutions to the problem. But we can not depend too much upon their results. More and bigger experimental works are needed in order to insure success.

The Problem of Finance

Secondly, the inevitable problem of finance must come. To be sure the financial need is contingent upon the type of rural schools we are going to develop. Whatever the need may be, it is bound to be a serious problem. Are the rural districts, by themselves, able to support the schools adequate enough to meet their different needs?. How are we going to secure sufficient sources of revenue to meet the enormous demands? The equalization of educational opportunities has been a problem which has perplexed every nation on earth and none of the nations seem to have yet fully solved it.

Lastly and most important of all, there is the problem of training a band of workers who are willing to accept the challenge of "Go to the Country" movement. Unless there is a group of men and women who can readily sacrifice their opportunities for other seeming glories and march forth to the masses with an earnest heart, tnere is little chance that the rural work will be fully developed. Most of our school graduates, as graduates of every other nation, will not be satisfied with their lot in the villages. Even there are such people, to equip them adequately is still a great task. The work which involves more than three hundred millions of people is no mean thing. How are we going to train the great host of rural workers to meet the pressing needs? That is our problem.

Duplication of Work

These are real difficulties, but they can be overcomed. It is only natural that the results will come gradually. The beginning has already been made. When the work is made more systematized and as the rural life develops, more will be attracted to this type of activity,

Just at this time, all the colleges and universities supported by mission funds undertook to re-examine their work. As a result, they found that there is a great deal among them that is wasteful and duplicating. To remedy the situation, they accordingly worked out a program in which the principles of specialization and co-ordination are the dominant features. If the program is fully accepted by the different schools concerned, it will mean a decided advance in making the Christian colleges and Universities a real force in the development of education and culture in China.

As a part of that program, Cheeloo University, generally known as the Shangtung Christian University, has been assigned the task of developing the institution into a center for training rural workers. At first, it had been seriously questioned if it was wise to limit the work of a school, with a history of more than sixty years and a plant worth more than a million, to the training of a group of graduates only to be sent to the villages and small towns. But after long deliberation and conferences, action was finally taken to accept the program; for the University clearly sees the importance and need of rural development in the country. The value of the program to a school is really greater than what it appears to be. Now, Cheeloo has accepted the challenge, and it is to the whole Christian force, nay the whole educational force of the country to throw its support to make the project a true success.

The fact that Cheeloo has been chosen as the center for training rural workers deserves special notice. The University was founded over sixty years ago, being the oldest among the mission colleges. But its new campus in Tsinan, with its many stately buildings and beautiful surroundings, was first developed less than fifteen years ago. It now consists of three schools, namely: the college of Arts and Science, the college of Medicine, and the college of Theology. Besides, there are the Nurses Training School, the Extension Institute, the Rural Extension work, attached middle and elementary schools in the neighboring villages. The total number of students is about 400, though in more peaceful time, the enrollment is considerably larger. Taking the university as a whole, the rural atmosphere is quite evident. In the first place, the school surrounding is essentially rural, located as it is at the foot of the famous "Mountain of thousand Buddhas." Secondly, the students constituency is largely rural, as majority of the students comes from small villages and towns. Thirdly, much of our auxiliary activities, and even part of the college work, has been developed along rural lines. In addition to all these, the Province of Shantung with its forty millions of population, most of whom being farmers, is a fitting place to develop the type of rural work that may be easily spread throughout the whole country.

A Simple, Yet Broad Program

But what then is the program that Cheeloo is likely to follow in developing the project? In the main, the program will be simple and yet broad. While in no sense will Cheeloo claim to supply all the necessary rural workers for the Nation's needs, it does intend to develop certain methods, procedures and technique with which the project may be further carried out by any institution devoted to rural development. Essentially, the program will consist of two parts:

(A) Certain types of experiments will have to be made by which the best kind of agricultural stations, rural hospitals, and village schools may be worked out. It has been suggested by the Council of Higher Education in Shanghai that in doing so, co-operation with the agricultural works of the Universities of Nanking and Lingnan may be advisable.

(Continued on page 261)

HOW THE CHINA QUESTION AFFECTS JAPANESE POLITICS

(Continued from page 238)

Government had acted against international good faith. Many months had already passed since Marshal Chang Tso-lin was killed, and there was reason to believe that the joint investigation of the case between Consul Uchida and the Chief of the Chinese Police at Mukden had already been completed. If so what was the reason for the Government's failure to make public the results of this joint investigation?

Negotiations not Finished

In reply, the Premier said that the nature of the guarantees demanded by the Government could not be disclosed at the present moment as the negotiations were not yet finished. He could, however, assure Mr, Nagai that the Government wished to have such guarantees as would convince it of the security of Japanese life and property. He did not remember the dates at which the action of the Government was decided upon and the wishes of the Government were conveyed to General Chang Hsueh-liang, but at any rate, the Government gathered from the situation then prevailing that the Nationalist Government was ready to defy international good faith. The investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin must be made most carefully, and the results of a one-sided investigation could not be made public.

Dr. Ogawa Gotaro (Minseito) and Mr. Machida Chuji (Minseito) then put questions on the loan policy and other measures, including the transfer of the land tax and the business profit tax to the local treasuries, to which Mr. Mitsuchi, the Finance Minister, replied.

American Community to Hold Annual Washington Birthday Ball

The members of the general committee having charge of the annual American observance of Washington's birthday, held a meeting at the American Consulate-General on December 19 and made preliminary arrangements for holding the annual ball which has been the premier social function of the American community in Shanghai for many years. Although definite plans have not yet been decided upon, it was reported that several new features may be introduced this year. The chairmen of the various committees which were appointed at the meeting were as follows,

R. P. Roberts, decorations; C. J. Doughty, refreshments; S. C. Franklin, music and floor arrangements; G. M. Neal, cloak, automobile and police arrangements; H. D. Rodger, finance and subscriptions; Carl Crow, publicity.

The members of the general committee having charge of the arrangements this year include the following,

J. C. Huston, acting chairman; W. E. Sauer, vice-chairman; N. F. Allman, Verne Clair, Carl Crow, J. A. Duff, C. J. Doughty, W. T. Findley, G. A. Fitch, C. S. Franklin, A. R. Hager, U. S. Harkson, Wm. P. Hunt, Col. F. D. Kilgore, G. M. Neal, J. S. Potter, J. B. Powell, J. W. Ridgway, R. P. Roberts, H. D. Rodger, A. E. Schumacher, G. E. Sellett, E. C. Stocker, N. A. Viloudaki, C. F. Wolsiffer, W. Awad, A. Bassett, R. T. Bryan, L. W. Chamberlain, F. F. Fairman, S. Fessenden, G. B. Enders, Com. E. J. Foy, C. H. French, C. H. Hanscomb, Dr. J. Heidt, Jr., C. P. Holcomb, M. C. Jensen, A. F. Kimball, S. C. Kingsbury, N. E. Lurton, F. J. Raven, F. W. Schlobohm, O. G. Steen and C. M. Wentworth. Miss C. C. Kays, is acting secretary of the committee.

Chinese Protest Infringement of Sovereignty by Shanghai Municipal Council

Pointing out that the laying of watermains and erection of lamp-posts in the western district beyond the Settlement limits by the Shanghai Municipal Council constitutes an infringement upon the sovereign rights of China. Wunsz King, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, in a communication to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Senior Consul, as reported by the *Kuo Min* news agency, has requested that the Shanghai Municipal Council be instructed immediately to stop all work, pending settlement of the question and further that those mains and lamp-posts already laid be removed and the roads repaired. In his communication, Commissioner King states that five months have passed since the Shanghai Municipal Council and Waterworks Company started laying the mains and setting up lamp-posts in the western district, namely, in the Jessfield, Brennan, Fahwa, Columbia and Great Western Roads, and that, despite repeated protests, they have continued the work.

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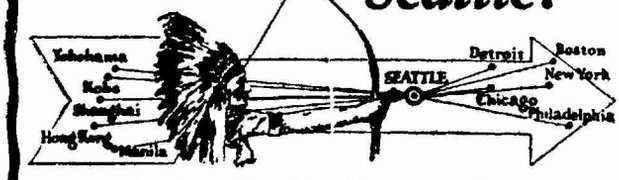

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In re Estate of PAUL GEORGE BAHR, Deceased

Cause No. 3138

Estate No. 683

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Paul George Bahr, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 29, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. Main,
Mission Building,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 22, 1928.

Men and Events

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Gensburger of Shanghai to Benno Moiseiwitch, pianist.

M. Chapin of the A. C. Dutton Lumber Co., Providence, Rhode Island, arrived in Shanghai during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hunt will be at home to their friends at the Continental Courts, corner Seymour and Bubbling Well roads, Shanghai, after Jan. 10.

One hundred and eleven persons lost their lives in traffic accidents in Shanghai last year, according to a statement issued by the Municipal Council.

P. F. Le Fevre of the Shanghai office of the Texas Co. proceeded to Hongkong during the week to assume the post of manager of the Texas Company office there.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, is leaving shortly for Manila to attend the formal opening of the Far Eastern Commercial Exposition.

C. A. Perkes of the Dollar Company departed from Shanghai January 4 *en route* to San Francisco, where he will take up a post in a senior capacity in the Dollar offices. He is accompanied by Mrs. Perkes.

A recent statement issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce on the economic life of Afghanistan shows that the principal exports from that country are caracul skins, carpets, wool, asafoetida, and animal casings.

H. J. Everall resigned December 31 as general manager in North China for the Standard Oil Company. He is succeeded by P. S. Hopkins, formerly assistant general manager. Mr. Everall has served the Standard Oil Co. in China for almost thirty years.

The marriage took place at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai January 3 of Miss Gladys Loo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Loo, to Jabin Hsu, secretary to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Mr. and Mrs. Hsu will spend their honeymoon at the Manila Carnival.

A. M. Guptill who has been connected with the American Consulate at Tsinan has been transferred to Nanking and J. Hall Paxton, vice-consul, who has been at Nanking since the reopening of the American Consulate, has been transferred to the American Legation, Peiping.

Mrs. John Nelson Mills of Washington, D. C., who made her fourth visit to China last year when she was a guest of Mrs. Charles Patton, of 13 Young Allen Court, Shanghai, was among the passengers reported missing from the ill-fated *Vestris* which recently sank while *en route* from New York to South America.

News was received in Shanghai recently that Thomas Sammons, formerly American Consul-General at Shanghai, is seriously ill at the home of his son Wheeler Sammons in Chicago. After leaving Shanghai, Mr. Sammons served as Consul-General in Australia. Wheeler Sammons is editor of *System* Magazine, a publication devoted to business subjects.

D. J. Lewis, for the past three years connected with the Texas Oil Company at Tsingtao and Chefoo, arrived in Shanghai this week and probably will be connected with the head office of the company here in future. Mr. Lewis, prior to his connection with the Texas Company, served for severat years as secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

The five south-eastern provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi will receive $11,000,000 less this year as compared with last year consequent upon the abolition of likin and the enforcement of a special consumption tax in its place, according to an official tabulation of the estimated revenue of the said five provinces recently prepared by the National Government at Nanking.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow on December 31 stated that the Chinese authorities in that city were contemplating the abolition of the "Special Administrations" which have been maintained in the former German and Russian Concessions in that city, and the amalgamation of these areas into the general Chinese Municipal Administration which includes the areas outside of the former British Concession and the other foreign concessions at Hankow.

It was reported last week that Col. C. H. Lyman, who has been connected with the U. S. Marine forces in Tientsin, is to be transferred to Shanghai following the evacuation of the Marine forces from Tientsin. It has also been reported that some 400 Marines from the Tientsin contingent are also to be transferred here, which will raise the strength of the Fourth Regiment at Shanghai to 1,159 men. About 130 men from the Fourth Regiment are also being transferred home on the next trip of the Transport Henderson. Although there have been rumors of the complete withdrawal of the Fourth Regiment from Shanghai before next March, there has been no confirmation.

Who's Who in China

Chang Vee-Chen, LL.B., B. C. S.,

張維城

Mr. Chang Vee-Chen, a native of Shanghai, was born in 1897. In his early age, he studied commercial science as his major, and journalism as minor, subjects, in the China National College, Woosung. After having completed his study there, he pursued his advance study in the Law School of the Government University of Peking, where he graduated with the degree of LL.B. Then he went to Japan for an extensive research in political and Economic conditions. After his return, he was appointed Dean and Professor of the Hwa Pei University, Peiping, and concurrently taking charge of various positions of junior rank in Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Communications and Auditing. He was also an Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet when Dr. Wang Chung-hui was the Premier. When Dr. C. T. Wang was the Director-General of Shangtung Affairs he rendered an energetic service in Publicity Work. After Tsingtao was rendited, with special permission of the late Ex-President Li, he was recommended to be granted with 'Kien-Jen'—First class civil service man. He was a member of the National Diplomatic Committee in the Washington Conference. In 1923 he assisted the then government to abolish the Law of Censorship for the Liberty-Seeking Convention.

Thinking that the political situation in the North had become hopeless, he resigned from all positions and joined the journalistic circle in order to voice a sound public opinion. He was made a member to the Committee for the Burial Ceremony of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his effort was highly appreciated by Mr. Shao Li-Tse, Dr. H. H. Kung and many other prominent figures of the National Government.

In 1923 the Premier attempted to appoint him as the High Commissioner of Industry, but he declined and returned South. As he has been very popular in educational circles he was elected as a professor in the Chinese National College and Law College, Shanghai.

In July last, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by his suggestion, established the Department of Intelligence and Publicity, and he was appointed as the Assistant Director. He, however, resigned and accepted another offer to take charge of the Foreign Relations Committee. On October tenth, the National Anniversary day, he was appointed Director of the above Department.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Friday, December 28.—Mukden message states Chang Hsueh-liang is forming a highway construction committee for the Three Eastern provinces.—Kwangtung province appoints a reconstruction advisory committee with technical experts as members.—Standing committee of C. E. C. decides to award scholarships to revolutionary youths who lost their opportunity for study in recent years owing to their work in the cause of the party.—C. E. C. promulgates regulations governing registration of Chinese returned students from Soviet Russia so as to guard against attempted Communist disturbances.—Hunan province appropriates half a million dollars for bandit suppression.—At 169th meeting of C. P. C. the draft of proposed law is ordered to be submitted to a committee of which Hu Han-min is head.

Saturday, December 29.—The Nationalist flag is unfurled at Mukden with suitable ceremony. Ministry of Public Health declares next March to be a "vaccination month."—Cheng Mao-chun, professor of music at National Central University at Nanking, receives Kuomintang prize for a Party song.—Gen. Li Tsung-jen arrives at Nanking aboard gunboat Tsu Tung, from Hankow.—Nanking General Staff announces that all members will be submitted to examination to determine their qualifications for reappointment.—Chu Pei-teh announces that Kiangsi military force has been reduced and that expense of maintenance of present force is fixed at $500,000 per month.—Standing Committee of C. E. C. at 189th meeting decides to abolish various divisional councils before March 15.—At third session of Legislative Yuan regulations governing registration of land at Nanking are ordered referred to an investigation committee for examination and recommendation.—Executive Yuan refers to Ministry of Railways and five southeastern provinces jointly a proposal for building of inter-provincial highways.

Sunday and Monday, December 30 and 31—Tang Shao-yi appointed advisor to National government at 13th meeting of State Council.—Legislative Yuan to draft law for naturalization of foreigners in China.—Tsingtao message states that 2,000 laborers recruited for Spanish Africa are to be sent back to their homes.—Chao Pei-lien resigns from Executive Yuan preparatory to taking a trip abroad.—Hydroplane "*Chukiang*" arrives back at Canton.—A statement from Albert Thomas, International Labor Bureau representative regarding report of his being robbed on a steamer during his recent visit in China states that although he was searched nothing was taken, however two of his friends were robbed.—Peiping message states that Pei Tsung-hsi will come to Nanking shortly to attend disbandment conference.

Tuesday, January 1.—Chiang Kai-shek delivers a stirring address at the inauguration meeting of the reorganization and disbandment conference at Nanking, urging Chinese military leaders to follow the patriotic example of the Japanese shoguns in surrendering the military authority to the Central government for the cause of unification.—Hupeh province plans a system of long distance telephones covering 2,400 miles.—As a result of Fengtien's declaration of allegiance to the National government, Feng Cheng-wu orders withdrawal of his vanguard from southern Jehol to the Tungchow region.—Gen. Li Chi-sen announces his impending departure from Canton to attend disbandment conference at Nanking.—Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce urges National government to conclude new commercial treaty with Persia.—Nanking government offices profusely decorated for New Year celebrations.

Nationalist Ministry of Finance Reprimands Mr. Edwardes

A. H. F. Edwardes, Officiating Inspector-General of Customs, is severely taken to task by the Director-General of Customs Administration of the Ministry of Fiuance for having advanced a sum of $200,000 to Liang Shih-yi, then Director-General of Customs of the former Peking Government in the month of April, 1928. "When the National Revolutionary Army was completing the unification of the country and yet the Officiating Inspector-General yielded to the illegal request and privately advanced such a large sum in disregard of the general situation of the country," the ministerial order states, as reported by the *Ta Chung* news agency. Besides reprimanding Mr. Edwardes for such "an improper action," the order also instructs him to make up the amount by monthly intalments from the surplus customs revenue.

A CENTER FOR TRAINING RURAL WORKERS

(*Continued from page 256*)

(B) The development of certain courses by which the students will be fully equipped with necessary training to meet the rural needs. Consequently, while the different schools of the University will not slacken their efforts in training out their doctors, teachers, preachers, and others, preachers will be particularly qualified to attack rural problems.

The program, being large, will have to be progressive. At least three stages must be followed:

In the first place, the program must begin with the introduction of such courses so as to insure if the students do respond to the idea as well as the project. The next step must be the organisation of a special department or even school of rural training with its auxiliary activities such as rural extension work, village schools, agricultural stations, and others. Lastly, efforts must be concentrated upon making rural training the aim of the University.

At present, the University faces two problems in carrying out this program, namely: the problem of finance and the problem of co-operation with the Government. In view of the importance of the project, it is expected that substantial aid may be forthcoming from both foreign and native supporters. Then, with the registration of the University with the National Government, the solution of the second problem will be greatly facilitated.

Cheloo University, Tsinan, Dec. 28, 1928.

NEW YEAR MESSAGES TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE

(*Continued from page 255*)

their unequal privileges, and all have agreed to tariff autonomy. It may well be that in another three years, by normal processes alone, the speedy abolition of unequal treaties enjoined in Dr. Sun's last will and testament can be brought to pass. Let our united people then resolve this day to exhibit the same resolute energy and steady unwavering toil in our new tasks as they have shown in the eventful years of warfare from which we have just emerged!

Sun Fo's Message

A frank and courageous New Year Message to the nation was also issued by Sun Fo, Vice-President of the Examination Yuan, Minister of Railways and only son of the Party's late Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He urges the people to strive for (1) the realization of the program of military reorganization and disbandment in order to centralize military control so as to terminate once for all, all dangers of further internal strife; (2) the unification of financial control to facilitate the determination of a National Budget so that half of the country's revenue can be devoted to reconstruction purposes; (3) the solidarity of the Party and Government at the coming 3rd National Congress of the Kuomintang so that the country's foundation can be strengthened and internal peace and order secured and (4) the carrying out of the late Leader's scheme of industrialization so as to raise the livelihood of the entire nation.

China Will Get Tourist Trade, Says Hawaii Tourist Bureau Agent

A prediction that China in the near future will become a leading bidder for its full share of the world's tourist crop was made by Ralph E. Woolley, chairman of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, when he returned to Honolulu recently from a series of meetings with travel and steamship agents in the Orient.

He stated that the people of China are bemoaning the falling off of tourist travel to the country and they attributed the decrease largely to alarming stories which had been printed abroad about the recent civil war and attending internal disturbances, and are giving serious thought to how the tourist flow may be started again, and on a larger scale than ever before, now that conditions are returning to normal.

New Rules for Examining Peking Trade Marks

Following is a set of new regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor on Dec. 19, 1928 for the purpose of examining the Trade Marks registered with the former Bureau of Trade Marks, Peking. Inasmuch as the new rules may prove interesting to many of the trade mark holders, a translation of same is the following columns published below. Attention is called to the fact that not only have the fees charged for the examination been reduced but also the procedure has been made much simpler than the old regulations.

1.—With exception of the Trade Marks that had since been examined by the former National Bureau of Registration, Nanking, trade mark certificates issued by the Bureau of Trade Marks, Peking, prior to May 1, 1927 are hereby required to be submitted for examination by the Bureau of Trade Marks, Nanking, within six months after date of promulgation of this order. The fees charged for examining the aforesaid marks shall be ten dollars each and shall accompany the application for examination. In case of Affiliated Trade Marks, the fees shall be half the above amount.

2.—After examining the aforesaid trade mark certificates, the Bureau of Trade Marks shall keep record for same and announce same in the Trade Mark Gazette. The original certificate shall be stamped with the seal of the Bureau and returned to the applicant.

3.—A trade mark certificate presented for examination according to Article I shall, at the option of the applicant, be exchanged for a new certificate at the cost of an additional fee of two dollars and a stamp tax of one dollar payable in advance.

4—Should any marks submitted for examination bear resemblance to the marks previously registered with the former National Bureau of Registration and should such marks be adversely ruled by the Bureau of Trade Marks, the holder thereof shall have the right to apply for re-examination of such marks according to the provisions set forth in Art. 28, Secs. 1 and 3 of the Trade Mark Law.

5—Holders of an Application in Order issued by the former Bureau of Trade Marks, Peking, prior to May 1, 1927, may apply, within six months after date of promulgation of this order, to the Bureau of Trade Marks for announcement of their marks in the Trade Mark Gazette and the fulfilment of other legal procedures as provided for in Art. 26 Sec. 2 of the Trade Mark Law. Applications for the aforesaid purpose shall be accompanied by one quarter of the registration fees as required by Art. 34 Sec. 1 and other fees required in Art. 35 Sec. 1 of the Regulations for Trade Mark Registration.

6—Should applications filed according to Article 5 be identical with or bear resemblance to marks previously registered with the former National Bureau of Registration, Nanking, same shall be refused registration by the Bureau of Trade Marks and the quarter of registration fees be refunded. Applicants thus refused registration may file an application for a reconsideration of the case according to Art. 27 of the Trade Mark Law.

7—Trade mark certificates and Applications in Order issued by the former Bureau of Trade Marks, Peking, after May 1, 1927, shall be null and void with exception of those issued to firms maintaining their manufacturing plants or head offices in provinces or municipalities of Ho Pei, Shangtung, the Three Eastern Provinces, Tsitsihar, Suiyuan, Jehol and Peking before the said provinces or municipalities came under the rule of the National Government of the Republic of China. For these latter cases the present regulations shall be applicable.

8—The above regulations shall take effect from the date of promulgation.

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A Paramount Picture—Coming Soon!
47-313

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Philosophical Thought of the East

The Story of Oriental Philosophy, by L. Adams Beck. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York, 1928. 425 pages and bibliography.

Since the Outline of History by H. G. Wells we have had a number of compendiums of knowledge, covering the ground of man's activities and achievements along various lines. Two years ago there appeared The Story of Philosophy by Will Durant, and this year we have The Story of Oriental Philosophy by L. Adams Back.

We are told that "a life-time of study, many thousands of miles of travel, and a unique literary apprenticeship have contributed to the fascination of this work." Mrs. Beck displays an exact and intimate knowledge of the Orient, and is a most sympathetic interpreter of Eastern modes of thought.

In the preface she gives this apology for her work. "The value of the thought of Asia is daily growing more realized by Western thinkers. The demand for knowledge of its riches grows more and more insistent. The caravans still journey from the heart of Asia, carrying merchandise more to be desired than gold or jewels. The attainment of the West has been mainly on the intellectual-practical side. In the Orient it has been in the development of human consciousness, with the interesting exception of Japan, which appears to aim at the combination of both and to partake alike of Eastern and Western mentality . . . . . The values of East and West do not clash. They are supplementary and interchangeable; and it will be well for the world when this is fully realized, and there is free circulation of thought. The faith of a nation is her soul. Her literature is her intellect. Nations who do not meet on these grounds cannot understand one another, and understanding is the most vital need of the present day. In this book, readers will at least find the Asiatic thought-systems set forth with the deep sympathy I feel for what I regard as the highest reach of human thought in such matters as they deal with."

The Ancient Hindu Systems

In the text 123 pages deal with the ancient Hindu systems of philosophy. These lead far back into the mystic books of the Hindus and show the intricate mental concepts of the seeker for spiritual power and peace. "Yoga" is described, and there are two illuminating chapters on Concentration and its Powers, and Concentration and its Attainment. The author does not for one instant doubt the powers of the Hindu devotee. "By conquering the nerve-current that governs the lungs and upper part of the body the yogin does not sink in water. He can walk on thorns and sword-blades and can leave this life when he will. Here I refer to many stories in all the faiths, and it may be allowable to allude to the estatic joy of the martyrs in what would have been agony to ordinary humanity. . . The yogin can hear supernormally at any distance. . . . The yogin can levitate himself and pass through the air. . . With these powers may come the glorification of the body in beauty, strength and endurance. For that man there is no more death or disease. He possesses the elemental secret for renewal of the body processes and of that from which they are renewed. This will of course mean that the yogin will perceive time with far other eyes than ours. He will not perceive it as a flux, passing from minute to minute and hour to hour, but in its static and eternal quality."

This may seem to smack too much of the unearthly in our matter-of-fact age, but there are things and people hard to explain in more than one sphere of present-day life. After reading Dhan Gopal Mukerji's recent book, The Face of Silence, what can one conclude regarding the life and powers of Rama Krishna? His state of "samadhi" is that of the yogin as described by Mrs. Beck. And in Kellock's Life of Houdini we are brought up against the performance of "supernatural" physical feats known and proven by many witnesses.

The first section of the book is necessarily impersonal in outlook but the other two center around the figures of Buddha and Confucius. "In the Buddha we meet with the only character which in spite of inherent differences can stand upon a spiritual parity with that of the Christ. Some would say, and perhaps not wrongly, that his intellectual power was mightier and stood higher. For these reasons his personality has impressed itself upon the world's consciousness as none but that of the Christ has done. Both exhibited that indefinable power which mankind cannot resist because it appeals to the highest in them and summons them to the most cruel difficulties of renunciation and suffering with a promise of far-off peace as the ultimate."

83 pages concern Buddhism, with an additional chapter on Buddhist art and the teachings of Zen. One chapter is devoted to Persian Sufism.

The Philosophy of Confucius

186 pages are given to Confucius, Lao Tzu, Chuang Tsu and Mencius. The philosophy of Confucius holds chief place in this portion of the book. The powerful mind of this sage is shown in his molding of action into a noble formula of conduct fit for the guidance of every one upon all occasions. His idea of a superior, or noble, man is still inspiring after the centuries that have elapsed since his conception was given to China. "He dwelt much on the necessity of education for all. It was not to be a monopoly of the classes. Even for war he would have an educated people. . . Consider a present-day government with its titulary or elected head, its cabinet, its lower ministers, the representative houses, the judiciary, the systems of education from high to low, the hundreds of thousands of officials who in the least degree represent the power of the state; is it possible to deny that if in such a state the Confucian ideal were set before the people in every movement of the government, it might bear mighty fruit in their lives? It will be replied, 'That dream could never be realized.' And I own that looking upon the present-day governments in all the countries of the earth one might well despair if one did not share the Confucian faith in the innate goodness of man. . . . We must admit that there is not one single government in the world at the present moment where his elementary precept has been followed: 'Employ the upright and put aside the crooked'. Until we have learned the alphabet we can scarcely expect to read the classics." The author greatly admires Confucius, as this shows, but is also pleased by the greater humanity of Lao Tzu, Chuang Tsu and Mencius.

There are some interesting comparisons in the book. Plato and Aristotle are brought side by side with Eastern philosophers and the last chapter is entitled Prophecy. The following is one of its concluding paragraphs: "Now that the narrow theology of the Jews is passing away, and a new aspect of Christianity developing in the West, I believe it will tend more and more to identify itself with the great Vedantic teachings, and the utilitarian philosophies of Europe will plume themselves with the wings of the Himalayan eagles." G. B. S.

A Year-Book of Europe

The Europa Year-Book, 1928. Edited by Michael Farbman, Ramsay Muir, and Hugh F. Spender. Europa Publishing Co., Ltd., London. George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London.

The third issue of the Europa Year-Book is at hand. This publication is one of the most valuable compendiums of general information in existence. For anyone needing a reference-book with particular regard to Europe it is indispensable.

This book combines in itself an annual survey of economic and social conditions in Europe, a directory of the League of Nations and of International Societies, and a European Who's Who in politics, trade, science, art, and literature. The survey of conditions for the year contains chapters on areas and population, health and vital statistics, migration, agriculture, international trade, labor and social conditions, prices and cost of living, finance, heavy industries, textile, extractive, and other industries, transport and communications, figures on economic consumption, on armaments, and a summary of educational progress in Europe.

The various sections are in the hands of specialists, whose names constitute a most imposing list, including M. J. Bonn, H. N. Brailsford, G. D. H. Cole, Prof. Haldane, Norman Hapgood, Harold J. Laski, Jean Longuet, Ramsay Muir, Fridtjof Nansen, Francesco Nitti, E. J. Phelan, Arnold J. Toynbee, H. G. Wells, and many others.

The special attention of Chinese students and statesmen may be called to the opening chapters of the book, covering the fundamental matter of population and vital statistics. Here is an excellent statistical summary, of special value for those who have accepted open-mouthed the story that Europe's population is increasing at an enormous rate, far greater than that of China. Civilized Europe, of course, is doing nothing of the kind. The only state in Europe the birth-rate and increase-rate of which approaches China's, of course, is backward, semi-Asiatic Russia.

In general, this is a most valuable reference work, which appears to be fully reliable throughout. H. H.

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SILVER IN THE FAR EAST

(*Continued from page 250*)

important deposits of silverlead ores. The silver extracted is, largely, a by-product from gold mining. During the fiscal period of 1920-22 the average annual production of silver was worth 543,223 Yen, or, if taken in quantity, about 12,930 kilograms of silver per year.

According to the latest official statistics of the Japanese Government Mining Bureau, there were produced in Korea in 1924 and 1925:

Table No. 15.

	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value in Yen	Quantity	Value in Yen
Silver, kg	1,700.1	76,525	1,503.5	99,205
Ore, Au, Ag. Metr. tons	14,709	874,294	16,740	1,180,685
Concentrates, Au, Ag.... Metr. tons	5,830	1,734,179	No data	
Silver-lead ores Metr. tons	2.44	35.114	„	„

All of these ores and concentrates were worked in Japan proper and the silver extracted entered Japanese official statistics as a product of Japan itself.

The Philippines

While discoveries are occasionally made in the Philippine Islands of small nuggets of native silver and of small deposits of silver-lead ores, deposits of the latter have not as yet been found which would be of any considerable size. All of the silver at the present time mined in the Philippines is exclusively a by-product from the mining of gold. Accounts of the Manila Bureau of Mines give the following figures for the production of silver in the Philippine Islands:

Table No. 16.

Year	Kilograms	Value in Pesos
1917	81	4,895
1918	129	8,306
1919	262	18,828
1920	307	19,261
1921	815	33,614
1922	836	35,950
1923	1,175	49,400
1924	1,680	70,730
1925	2,132	92,120

(one peso equals 50 American cents.)

Indo-China

Silver-lead ores are known in Upper Tonkin and in Annam, whence lead in olden times already found its way to China. The Annam ore has a large silver content, it is worked in a primitive manner by the natives, and may in the future, when properly surveyed, prove profitable to be worked on a large scale. Some French prospectors have already been on the ground, but, according to latest information, nothing of importance has as yet been found. In 1925 a silver mine with European equipment was put into operation in Upper Tonkin. No data covering this work are as yet on hand, but the usual primitive mining over all of Indo-China has up to the present time according to rough estimates yielded 1,800 kilograms of silver, at an aggregate value of 50,000 American dollars.

Shanghai, December 22, 1928.

NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that the name of the National Bureau of Registration has been changed into that of the Bureau of Trade Marks and that its office has been removed to No. 1, See-Bar-Fu-Tong (西八府塘一號) of Nanking City.

By Order

In the United States Court for China

THE HARBIN ELECTRIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY, LTD.
Plaintiff,
vs.
BECKMAN & LINDEN ENGINEERING CORPORATION
E. W. BEARDSLEY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Defendant.

Cause No. 2958
Civil No. 1214

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27th 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is to recover from The National City Bank of New York certain deposits in the sums of Harbin $225,741.52, and Harbin $239,-441.22, together with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1927, to date of payment; and to obtain a judgment that the Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, and neither of them have any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever to the said deposits.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by its attorney has this twenty-seventh day of November, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, the summons for the said defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, was returned by the Marshall of the United States Court for China "Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, Sidney A. Moss, of counsel for the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley were not residing nor maintaining an office or regular place of business in the Republic of China nor had they been residing or maintaining an office or regular place of business within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November, 1928, ORDERED that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 5th day of January, 1929, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Jan. 3	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	1460	1.37
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	100	6.00
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	88	5.34
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	95	6.91
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	108	6.38
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	83½	7.33
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	86	4.65
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	77¾	6.45
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	91	6.76
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	94¾	5.46
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	93	6.52
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	91½	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	102	7.31
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	93½	6.48
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97½	7.78
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	104⅝	5.51
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1, 1953	103	5.28
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	91	6.17
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	107⅜	6.33
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106¾	6.41
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	87	7.03
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	89½	7.63
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	93½	6.60
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	87	6.98
Ilseder Steel Corporation	7	Apr. 1, 1946	103(Bid)	6.71
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97½	7.25
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100⅝	6.46
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6	Mar. 1, 1958	Mutilated	——
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	92	6.60
Netherland	6	Apr. 1, 1954	100¼	5.98
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.09
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	102⅝	5.81
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	97½	6.81
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	90⅝	6.73
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99¾	6.02
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	95	5.32
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	91½	6.61
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	98	6.16
Saxon State Mortgage Inst.	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	94¾	7.02
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	94	7.03
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	91	6.76
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	104¼	4.85
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	87	7.14
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	85	7.06
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	85	7.06
Cannon Mills Co.		Common Stock	47⅜	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	100	6.00
General Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	85½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	85	4.71
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	76⅜	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	86⅛	8.09
Victor Talking Maching Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	113	6.19
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	101	6.93
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	84	——
City of Antwerp	5	Dec. 1, 1958	94	5.41
ContainerCorp of America	5	June 1, 1948	91	5.98
Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R.	5	Apr. 1, 1978	93	5.43
Firestone Cotton Mills	5	Mar. 1, 1948	93⅛	5.56
Portland Electric Power Co.	6	May 1, 1947	103	5.73
Postal Telegraph and Cable Corp.	5	July 1, 1953	95	5.37

NOTE: The above quotations are subject to confirmation by he National City Company, New York City.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 3rd January, 1929

Exchange:—Owing to the incidence of the Christmas and New Year holidays we did not issue a circular last week.

During the fortnight under review fluctuation in the London price of Bar Silver have been slight, the world's silver markets showing but little activity. The last quotations from London are 26 1/16d. for spot and 26 3/8d. for two months forward delivery, as against 26 1/4d. and 26 3/8d. respectively two weeks ago.

Dullness still prevails in the local exchange market, and business as regards exports and imports can only be described as negligible. Our stocks of silver continue to increase, to day the estimated value is reported to be Taels 135,000,000, as against Taels 107,000,000, held at this time last year.

To-day has been quiet with an easier tone. The best rates available for T/T being as follows, on London 2/9 5/8d., on New York 63 7/16d, Yens 72 5/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 64,214,000 a decrease of Tls. 3,520,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 98,810,000 an increase of $ 2,020,000
Estimated value Tls. 135,357,000 as against Tls. 106,917,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thur. Dec. 20	Fri. Dec. 21	Sat. Dec. 22	Mon. Dec. 24	BANK HOLIDAY Wed. Dec. 26 Wed. Jan. 2	Thur. Dec. 27	Fri. Dec. 28	Sat. Dec. 29	Mon. Dec. 31
Bank's selling rates		opening	opening	opening	opening	BANK HOLIDAY Tues. Dec. 25 Tues. Jan. 1	opening	opening	opening	opening
T/T London	2/7 125	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7¼		2/7¼	2/7¼	27/¼	2/7¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16		2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7½		2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½
T/T India	171.936	171⅜	171¼	171¼	172⅛		172⅛	172⅛	172⅛	172⅛
T/T France	1,610.208	1605	1605	1600	1615		1615	1615	1615	1615
T/T N. Y.	62.916	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	63⅛		63⅛	63 1/16	63⅛	63 1/16
T/T Demand		62 7/16	62 7/16	62 7/16	63 1/16		63 1/16	63 1/16	63 1/16	63 1/16
T/T Hamburg		262½	262½	262½	265		265	265	265	265
T/T H'kong	78.755	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78¾		78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
T/T Japan	72.984	73⅛	73⅛	73 1/16	72½		72⅛	72½	72½	72 5/8
T/T Batavia	156.229	155½	155½	155½	157		157	157	157	157
T/T Straits	90.125	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	89 7/8		89¾	89¾	89 7/8	89 7/8
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L Cred. D/A	2/9.125	2/9	2/9	2/9	2/9¼		2/9 1/16	2/9¼	2/9¼	2/9¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9 1/16	2/9⅛	2/9⅛	2/9⅜		2/9⅜	2/9⅜	2/9⅜	2/9⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.437	2/9 3/16	2/9 3/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 7/16		2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,680.208	1675	1675	1670	1685		1685	1685	1685	1685
4 m/s N.Y.Lcs	66.161	65 7/8	66	66	66½		66½	66½	66½	66⅝
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	66⅜	66½	66½	67		67	67	67	67

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	BANK HOLIDAY Dec. 25 Dec. 26 Jan. 1 Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 31
Bullion.									
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 5/16	26 5/16	26 5/16	26 5/16		26 7/16	26 7/16	26 7/16	26 7/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	57⅜	57½	57 7/16	57 9/16		57 13/16	57 13/16	57 11/16	57 11/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	357.20	356.20	355.80	354.70		355.10	355.20	355.80	356.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90		110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.95	71.95	71.925	71.95		72.0375	72.	72.025	71.85
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2½%	2%	2½%	3%		5½%	4%	4%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day									
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day									

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.07
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 48 5/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/4
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/4
,, 6 ,,	4¼%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 11/16